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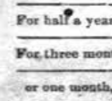
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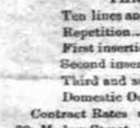


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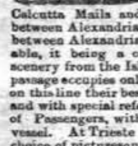


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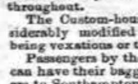
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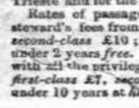


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Bombay, 9th October 1863.

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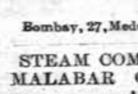


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The above volume is filled with a beautiful selection of the choicest and most highly executed plain Cartes de visite, Rs. 250 net Cash.

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NOTICE.—Owing to the extent to which the disgraceful practice has been carried, of palming off inferior, indistinct, and inartistic productions as being original Photographs, HERBERT & Co. inform their correspondents that almost all genuine portraits bear the name of the Photographer or of the Publisher on the back or the front of the picture; where such a guarantee is not to be found, the Portraits, almost without exception, are utterly spurious.

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CARTES DE VISITE.

AMONGST numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment, HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

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T. P. Cooke.
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ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Price 12 Rs. per dozen, Plain.

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HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price, Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
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The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
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Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

October, 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited up to the 10th October 1863, by the undersigned for the execution of the following works:—

New Barracks at Poorundhur.
Apothecary's Quarters at Ditto.
3 Large Bridges between Patus and Indapoor.

H. St. C. WILKINS, Captain, Executive Engineer, P. D.

Poona, 29th September 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all those three several pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being, at Bombay, in the Mahim District, near Dadur, with a range of Buildings, Bungalow, Shed, and two Stands, and Water Channels, now standing and built thereon, containing by admeasurement in all fourteen thousand and forty square yards or thereabouts, and which said pieces or parcels of Land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 491, 484, 524, and 525; all persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritence, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, in Forbes Street, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talcoka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.
Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woondee Poonawa...... ......ditto......ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees...... ......ditto......ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.
Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees......ditto......ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.
Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees......ditto......ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.
Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees......ditto......ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the Carkoon of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEER DEPARTMENTS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE RUTNAGIREE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY JOINT STOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THIS SOCIETY has been formed to meet a daily increasing want in Bombay and elsewhere, where labour and material, already so costly, must become doubly so owing to the vast building operations now in progress.

The Southern Concan is well known for the excellence of its workmen, especially Carpenters, Smiths, Boat-builders, and so forth. The highest wages, however, will rarely tempt them to accept permanent employ in Bombay or at any great distance from their homes. On the other hand, they gladly remain at a reduced scale of pay near their own homes in the Concan.

The Society has thus the command of any amount of skilled labour. It has also the advantage of paying but a nominal rent for the space occupied for its Establishment, while it has a sea-board, by which it can with facility obtain supplies of timber from the Malabar Coast, at a comparatively small cost. The Establishment is thus able to compete on the most favorable terms with the Bombay Artificers. It is prepared during the ensuing season to execute orders for every description of House fitting, such as Doors, Windows, Venetians, double or single, with or without frames, of Calicut Teak, Jackwood or any of the Jungle timbers. The Establishment has been fortunate enough to secure the superintendence of a European manager, of many years experience in the Government Arsenal. The work will be of the very best description and unsurpassed in Bombay, specimens will be shortly on view.

Prices will include delivery (during the fair season) at any Bombay Bunder or any of the ports on the South Coast.

Furniture of all descriptions made to order.

Drawings, Specifications, and Communications of all kinds to be addressed to the Secretary to the School of Industry at Rutnagiree.

The Society having a large contract to supply Cargo Boats to a well known Bombay Firm, will scarcely be able at present to execute other orders in this branch; but after this season, it will be prepared to build any description of boat or barge.

Early applications are solicited.

N. B. Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., have kindly consented to act as Agents to this Society.

जाहिरात.

इंजनेर छपिवर कारखाने दार घरें वगैरे बांधणारे यांस रतनागीरी येथील शिल्पशाळे करून प्रसिद्ध केली जाते आयेसाळे.

मुंबई व इतर ठिकाणीं जेथें मजुरी व सामान ह्याँ महाग आहे आणि पुष्कळ कारखाने सुरू असल्या मुळें दुप्पट महाग होणार तेथें सामान व मदरे पुरविण्या साठीं ही कंपनी स्थापन झाली आहे.

या दक्षिण कोंकणांत कारागीर लोक व मुख्यत्वें करून सुतार, लोहार, गलबतें बांधणारे वगैरे उत्कृष्ट आहेत हें प्रसिद्ध आहे परंतु जरी मोठा रोजमुरा दिला तरी आपले घर सोडून मुंबई वगैरे ठिकाणीं अक्षयी चाकरी कबूल करण्यास हे लोक झटत नाहींत लहान पगारावर आपले देशीं घराजवळ चाकरी आनंदाने पतकरितात याजमुळें पाहिजे तितके कसबी लोक या कंपनीस मिळूं सकतात आणि कारखान्या करितां जें घर कंपनीनें घेतले आहे त्यास भाडें ही पडत नाहीं असे जठलें असतां चाकेल व समुद्र किनाऱ्याची सोय असल्या मुळें शेडे खर्चानें मलबारा कडून लाकुड आणण्यास या कंपनीस सुलभ पडतें या सर्व कारणांनी मुंबईतील कारागीर लोकांशी ही मंडळी सुलभपणें कामांत बरोबरी करूं शकते घर संबंधीं सामान म्हणजे, दारे, खिडक्या, झिलमिल्या खिडक्या, चौकट्या किंवा दुसरी चौकटी शिवाय किंवा चौकटीं सुद्धां कालिकोटी साग किंवा फणसी किंवा दुसरे जंगली लाकडाच्या तयार करून दिल्या जातील.

सरकारी आरमॉनल कारखान्यांत पुष्कळ वर्षे अनुभव घेतलेला असा येक युरोपियन गृहस्थ या कंपनीचे नशीबाने त्यास म्यानेजर मिळाला आहे काम फार पसंत मुंबई पेक्षां ही चांगलें तयार होईल नमुने लवकरच पाहाण्यास मिळतील.

उघाडीचे दिवसांत मुंबई किंवा दक्षण कोकणचे कोणतेही बंदरीं सामान वगैरे पोंचते करून दिल्हें जाईल त्याचा खर्च किमती शिवाय निराळा पडणार नाही.

सर्व प्रकारचे सामान मेजें वगैरे नमुन्या प्रमाणे तयार केलीं जातील.

नमुने व पत्रे व गैरे पाठवणे तो रतनागीरी शिल्पशाळेचे सकटारी यांचे नावे पाठवावी.

मुंबईचे एका नामांकित कंपनीस माल नेण्याच्या बोटी बांधून देण्याचा मोठा मक्ता आम्हीं केला आहे यामुळे हल्लीं दुसऱ्या बोटी बांधण्यास होणार नाहीं परंतु पेस्तर सीजनी पाहिजे त्या प्रकारच्या बोटी बांधून दिल्या जातील.

ज्यांस सामान पाहिजे असेल त्यांनीं मेहेरबानी करून लवकर कळवावें.

सुचना—मेसर्स निकल कंपनी यांनी रतनागीरीचे कंपनीचे येजंट होण्याचे कृपाकरून मान्य केलें आहे.

Notices.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS on the premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., from this day.

1st October, 1863. S. NAREN & Co.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that the above Institution has been opened, for the present, at Villa Byculla from the 1st instant. All applications from parents and others should be sent to the Secretary, stating the name, age, and progress of the pupil for admittance. D. R. COLAH, Secretary.

No. 26, Byculla, 25th September 1863.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's. improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 3,000 per Share, is payable at the Office of the undersigned, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 7th October 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held in the office of the undersigned, Medow Street, on THURSDAY 15th day of October 1863, at 2 P.M. to receive and consider the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

DIRECTORS.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., (Chairman). Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, Esq., Balwuntrow Bhicajee Dhowlay, Esq., and Hurrychund Hurryshunkerjee, Esq.

The business of the above-named Company will be commenced from the 14th instant, at No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Managers.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

અકબર કાતન પરેશ કુમપની, (લીમીટેડ)

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the above Company, No. 9, Church Gate Street, up to 3 o'clock P. M., of SATURDAY the 10th proximo, for the erection of Godowns, and a Residence for the Company's Engineer on the Carnac Bunder.

Plans and particulars of the Buildings required to be erected will be shewn on application to the Secretaries.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any tenders. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1863.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION hereby invite Tenders, together or separately, for the supply for one year, from the 1st January 1864, of COPRA or dried COCOANUT, and of coarse COIR YARN, required for the manufactures of the prison.

The Contractor will be required to deliver the Copra and Coir free of charge at the House of Correction at Bombay, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

The Tenders must be addressed to the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction at Bombay, and they will be received, with samples of the Copra and Coir, at the Fort Police Office until noon on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1863.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender. N. W. OLIVER, President, Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

Bombay, 29th September 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL,—GRANT ROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY.

NEXT CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, Octotober 12th. First night of the new and laughable Burlesque, entitled—

ELECTRO BIOLOGY.

In which Dave Carson will appear introducing many new and wonderful Scientific experiments.

A NEW LOCAL SONG BY J. O. PIERCE.

AM I RIGHT, OR ANY ODER MAN, WITH NEW LOCAL HITS, BY DAVE CARSON.

PROGRAMME:

Part I.

Selection from Norma—Introduction	San Francisco Minstrels.
Pleasure with Music blending (opening Chorus,)	San Francisco Minstrels.
Under the Cypress tree	H. C. Campbell.
Cornelia Cob	Dave Carson.
Sweet Belle of Tennesee	J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane	Dave Carson.
Darkie's Serenade	T. P. Brower.
Hum jata Charlestown	Dave Carson.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

Part II.

Madeline Ballad	H. C. Campbell.
Song John Company my Jo John (original)	J. O. Pierce.
Am I right, or any oder man	Dave Carson.
Solo Concertina	J. O. Pierce.
Grand Pas	Signora Don.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Laughable Burlesque Entitled—

ELECTRO BIOLOGY.

Joby Gierson	Dave Carson.
Grarier	T. P. Brower.
Professor Chalk	J. O. Pierce.

For further particulars see future Advertisement.

REMEMBER.

Monday Evening. Monday Evening.
Monday Evening. Monday Evening.
Monday Evening. Monday Evening.
Monday Evening. Monday Evening.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rupees 4
Stalls	" 3
Upper Gallery	" 2
Pit	" 1

DRESS CIRCLE STRICTLY SELECT.

Notice.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats are issued at the Office of the *Times of India* only. On the day of performance, after 5 o'clock, tickets can be purchased at the doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at a quarter to 9.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade,* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Coojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship. Gold Framings for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

Terms—Cash.

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays expected) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply on the Premises.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1863, TWO LARGE GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE AND RADASEER EDULJEE SOOKIA, on the Premises.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—(From 1st November 1863 to 15th January 1864.—"MALDONZA HOUSE," nicely situated on the Matheran Hill. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. FULCHER, COOPER & Co. have removed their Office from Graham's Buildings to the Chamber's lately occupied by Dr. Reynolds, with an entrance in Forbes Street and in Rampart Row, next door but one to the Bombay Club.

Bombay, 9th October 1863.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned SALT & Co.'s BURTON ALE, just landed in Casks of 3 doz. Qts. at Rs. 13½ per Cask.

BARCLAY and PERKINS PORTER in Casks of 3½ doz., for Rupees 14 per Cask.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

QUININE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the ARRIVAL BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL, of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed by taking a large quantity.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 20th instant, for the supply of 500 Tons of Best Welsh Hartley Coals, to be delivered within two weeks from that date (20th October 1863), at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per Ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The Undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender, without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER & Co., Secretaries, Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SADANUND SUNKURJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to MUGNEERAM GUNGARAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the Messuages, Tenements, and Dwelling Houses, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, at Dady Sett's Agiaree Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 410 square yards, and which said Permises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos 118 and 119, and which said Land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Soonderabai, Widow of the late Sudanund Dadoba, on or towards the West by the house of Luxumeebaee, Widow of Bapoojee Shamrao, on or towards the North by the Dady Sett's Agiaree road, and on towards the South by the Oart of Mathews DeCruz, all persons having any claims thereon or on any part thereof by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, at my Office, No. 2, Humum Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard thereto.—Dated this 10th day of October 1863.

KRUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SHAW NURSOYDASS RAMDASS, SHAW CURSONDASS HURJEEWUNDASS, and SHAW BALGOVUNDASS HURGOVUNDASS, all respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, or Oart or Plantation, called Hajaney Veraw, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Bungalow standing thereon, situate in Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, the said Oart consisting of two Wheels, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under No. 9, and the said Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 445, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the path or passage or Veera, on or towards the North by the Oart formerly belonging to Doming Pascoal Bhois, and now of Sonee Bhaee Luxumonjee, and on or towards the South by the Oart belonging to Mr. Amador Viegas; all and every persons and person having any title, claim, or interest to, on or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are, and is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 25, Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 9th day of October 1863.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitor for the Purchaser.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any Share or Shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulations 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, A.D., 1838.

Capital £500,000.

Accumulated Fund £700,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices: The "With Profits" Rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurors on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

The SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced.

For further particulars, Forms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years. Rs. 225.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 200.
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years. Rs. 90.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London. Rs. 185.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 175.
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones. Rs. 80.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 65.
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted. Rs. 85.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit. Rs. 40.
Do. Do. Do second class. Rs. 35.
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee. Rs. 60.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 55.
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck. Rs. 35.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 30.
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to 60.
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3¼ inch in diameter. Rs. 25.
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblets, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits. Rs. 30.
Royal Arch do. Rs. 30.
Master Masons Apron. Rs. 15.
Do. " Sash. Rs. 15.
Rose Croix Jewels. Rs. 10.
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case. Rs. 20.
Kt. T. Pattee Cross. Rs. 10.
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels. Rs. 30.
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel. Rs. 15.
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case. Rs. 14.
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 10th October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight.............	98⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99⅛
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	155 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	2½ prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	......	15 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	56 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	70 prem. ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	55 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank ...	20		39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	10 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	No quotation.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 33,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	5,667	575 per share...	Rs. 10,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 2,500 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 35,000 pm. per share
Do. B "	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 28,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co. ...	800	......	Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,700 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 300 prem
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse ..	200	......	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	20	......	125 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	4,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	140 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250	......	110 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	40 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...... .... 102¼
" Loan 1835-36 .... } 97½
" Loan 1842-43 ....
" Loan 1854-55 ....
New Five per Cent. Loan............... 106½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan......... 116½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each............................Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes............... " 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars .... " 240
Carolus .... " 300
Mexican Dollars........................ " 225
German Crowns .... " 213
Five-Franc Pieces....................... " 268 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver .... " 106⅜
Gold Leaf .... " 16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)............ £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China .... }
To Clyde .... } No offers.
To Hull................................ }
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (9th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)............... Rs. 564 to 565
New Dhollera, (ready.)........................ " 565 to 566
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) .... " 565 to 566
New Oomravuttee .... " 515 to 520
New Compta, (ready.).......................... " 550 to 552
New Dharwar Sawgianed .... " 530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur .... " 510 to 515
New Veeravul .... " 520 to 525
New Khandeish .... " 505 to 510
New Poratchee .... " 535 to 540
New Accote .... " 545 to 550
New Mangalore .... " 540 to 542
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 1 to 7 2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)............ " 32 to 33 / 39 to 40
Niger .... " 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

AERIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 9	Pera	Tweedie	Calcutta 16 Aug.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat 7 Oct.
	Camperdown	Houston	Calcutta 11 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	To
Oct. 9	John Bright (s)	Bethun	China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Corder; Mr. Baily; Mr. Hewett; Major and Mrs. Hodgkinson; and 205 adults.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *John Bright*, to China.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamill; Dr. Don Alitone; and 400 deck passengers.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Celuta*, T. Hoys, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *Azof*, R. E. Penchey, bound to China.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 9TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—101 cases resin, 107 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Jumnadass Vizlall; 8 cases blackwood furniture, &c., Leckie and Co.; 862 pieces E. teeth, 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs.; loose E. teeth, 3 cwt. 1qr. 9 lbs., Visram Ebram and Co.; 163 bundles gall, 81¼ cwt., Doongersy Ruttonsy.

For Liverpool.

Remington.—1 case blackwood chair and Indian condiments.

Aaron Brown.—101 bales hemp, 84 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Sea Park.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 210 bales cotton, 755 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Tangier.—56 bales cotton, 193¼ cwt., Jewraz Virchund; 1,000 bundles surseeseed, 500 cwt., Hurjee Bhimjy and Co.

Baron Renfrew.—29 bales cotton, 101½ cwt., Soorjee Bhajee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Madowjee.

Salsette.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Vurjeevundass Hirjee; 225 bales cotton, 787¼ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Lord Palmerston.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 211 bales cotton, 738¼ cwt., Luckmedass Gopall.

Joshua.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Vusunjee Lilladhur; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

Oriental.—100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Megjee Dossa; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Khutow Sewjee.

Beeston Castle.—660 bundles gall, 330 cwt., Dajeebhoy D dabhoy; 126 bundles hemp, 105 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Tythonus.—300 bags surseeseed, 450 cwt., Ramjee Khatsy.

Lady Havelock.—21 bales cotton, 73¼ cwt., Kesondass Nursidass; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jairam Visram; 300 bags surseeseed, 450 cwt., Ramjee Khatsy.

For Havre.

Maupertius.—150 bags gingillyseed, 219 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., J. Siegfried and Co.; 100 bags Coffee, 150 cwt., S. Narron and Co.; 120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—2 chests C. shawls, 24 pieces, Ameerchund Currimchund.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Azof.*—1 box dollars, Fazul Momud Essa and Co.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case sundries, Bhugwan Nuthoo.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—2 boxes country silk piece goods, 200 pieces, Golam Hosen Soorty; 1 case china silk piece goods, 95 pieces, Anundroy Budreedass; 1 box gold watch, Hajee Mirza Suffer Misky.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Azof.*—22 bales mule twist, 6,600 lbs., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee and Co.; 22 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 1 chest M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Sewram Dowlutram.

Steamer *Columbian.*—70 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—9 chests Cashmere shawls, 163 pieces, Ameerchund Curumchund; 3 chests Cashmere shawls, 38 pieces, Govindram Hurdutroy; 3 chests Cashmere shawls, 38 pieces, Sofedin Golam Hosen; 1 case Cashmere shawls, 45 pieces, Hajee Mirza Suffer Misky; 4 chests Cashmere shawls, 66 pieces, Nundram Ramparttap; 1 case Cashmere shawls, 14 pieces Jaleeram Nowrungroy.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—10 cases indigo, 20¾ cwt., Hajee Momdd Baucker; 16 packages indigo, 31 1. monds, Hajee Mirza Suffer Musky.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—40 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	Bombay Harbour.
3. Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
4. Hugh Rose	Bombay Harbour.
5. Snake	Bombay Harbour.
6. Zenobia.........................	Bombay Harbour.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
630 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1328 Hahnemann, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King&Co.(c.l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halerow—R. Steuart&Co. (c.l.Sept16)
459 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l.Sept. 14)
713 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee (c. l. Sept. 23)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c.l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)
104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

966 Benares, J. G. Gribble. (c. l. Oct. 7)

MAURITIUS.

593 Sea Lion, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MAULMAIN.

1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)

FOR HONGKONG.

700 Azof, (Refitting.) (c. l. Oct. 6)

FOR CALCUTTA AND COCHIN.

694 Mayaram Dayaram—H. C. Latiff Cadoo. (c. l. Sept. 28)

FOR COLOMBO AND CHINA.

677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co. (c l.Sept. 28)

FOR COLOMBO.

541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

411 Maupertius, Leborgue—Jules Sick & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

956 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

581 Persia (s), G. Greig—B. I. S. N. Company. (c. l. Oct. 7.)

NOT FIXED.

Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadiey, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Morelan—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.(in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, Carling.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar
742 Singapore (s), Pinhey.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 29, announced the arrival of the *Robert Pulsford*, Clarke, from Liverpool 3rd June; *Aphrodita*, FitzSim, from Liverpool 3rd June.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 9.

Vancortland, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

French, Captain T. C., 72nd Higlanders, to join, to Mhow.
McLeod, Lieut. W. S., 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, to Nagpore.
Berthon, Captain J. F., Commissariat, on duty, to Deesa.
Wood, Major J. A., Staff Corps, on duty, to Mhow.
Tod, A., Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 9TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 8th October 1863.

The following temperary appointments are made:—
Captain A. Wardrop, Station Staff Officer at Ahmednuggur to act as Brigade Major at Neemuch.
Captain J. M. D. Elliot, 4th Foot to act as Station Staff Officer at Ahmednuggur.

Although the practice refered to in the following order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, has always prevailed in the Bombay Command the order is republished for general information and guidance:—

Head Quarters Simla, 17th September 1863.

It having been found that the extension of a holiday on Wednesday to companies at Rifle Drill, has the effect of prolonging the Musketry course 10 or 12 days beyond the usual period, and thereby causing the last companies at practice to be exposed to the sun, at a season when its influence becomes injurious, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the annual course of instruction may not in future be interrupted except for the authorized purpose of assembling on Wednesday, Regiments entire for Brigade or Battalion Drill.

When from any cause Commanding Officers may consider relaxation necessary during the course, they will apply specially to Officers Commanding Divisions or Districts.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—
Sub-Conductor John Bingham to be Acting Conductor from the 25th September 1863, vice McMillan promoted.
Laboratory Serjeant William Jones to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 25th September 1863, vice Barker promoted.

It having been reported to the Commander-in-Chief that Officers when occupying Dawk or Traveller's Bungalows, have refused to pay the fees required by Government for their use, His Excellency is pleased to intimate that no exception can be made to these rules and that when Officers occupy Government Bungalows, whether travelling on duty or for their own convenience, they are bound to pay the regulated fees according to the Rules and Regulations of Government, of which a copy is always in the possession of the Peon in charge of the Bungalows.

Captain F. J. Groube of the Invalid Establishment is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in Bombay or in the Deccan.

Lieut H. B. Edwards, Cadre 2nd European Regiment and attached to 4th Regiment N. I., has passed the precribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Barrack Serjeants Baillie and Donnelly have passed the precribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Umritsur, on the 29th September, the wife of Mr. C. F. Hand, of a son.

At Mirzapore, on the 1st October, the wife of G. W. Moultrie, Esq., of a son.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce...Rs.	0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " ... "	0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 " ... "	1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 " ... "	2 8 0	" 1 8 0

THE MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

The Mails for Calcutta, per Steamer PERSIA, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M., touching at Bimplipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Nagapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Karwar (late Sadashewgurh.)

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCIND.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, TILLY, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER.—1863.

New Moon.........Monday 12d. 11h. 33.2m. P.M.
First Quarter ...Tuesday 20d. 6h. 56.7m A.M.
Full Moon......... Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	10	Uranus rises at 9h. 30m. P.M.	5 54	5 41	9 30	9 49	Date 8th October. Time—8h. 59m. 28s.7.
Sun.	11	19th Sunday aft. Try.	5 54	5 39	10 6	10 25	
Mon.	12	Daybreak at 4h. 40m.	5 54	5 39	10 43	11 1	
Tues	13	Trans. of Edward the Confessor.	5 54	5 38	11 17	11 34	
Wed.	14	Twilight ends at 6.52.	5 55	5 37	11 50	0 7	
Thur.	15	Venus rises at 3.51.	5 55	5 37	0 26	0 43	
Fri.	16	Venus sets at 3h. 48m.	5 55	5 36	1 1	1 29	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 10th.—Capture of Monghyr, 1763,—Capture of Chinna, 1841.
Sunday 11th.—America discovered by Columbus, 1492.—Battle of Camperdown, 1797.
Monday 12th.—Canova the sculptor died, 1822.—Robert Stephenson died, 1859.
Tuesday 13th.—Queenstown taken, 1812.—Joachim Murat shot, 1815.
Wednesday 14th.—The Conquest, 1066.—Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1816.
Thursday 15th.—Surrender of Berhampore, 1803.—The Fort of Beyt destroyed, 1859.
Friday 16th.—Bishop Ridley burnt at Oxford, 1555.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Oct. 2
AGRA	Sept. 28	LAHORE	Sept. 30
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 3
BANGALORE	Oct. 2	MALTA	Sept. 9
COCHIN	Sept 26	MEERUT	Oct. 2
CALCUTTA	Sept. 30	OUDH	Sept. 30
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 3	RANGOON	Sept. 11
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 15
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

A TABLE of considerable interest at the present moment has been published in the Home papers showing the total imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom, for the first six months of the last three years 1861, 1862 and 1863. The producing states are principally four, which we specify in the order of their importance viz, the Southern States of America, India, Egypt, and Brazil. The table we refer to contains a list of nearly a hundred places in the old world and the new, whence cotton is said to have been imported, but in most cases, these countries were merely places of transit, cotton passing through them from other sources, and for all practical purposes, the supply was confined to the four countries we have mentioned.

In the six months ending June 30th 1861, there was imported from the Southern States of America 5,483,512 cwts. of raw cotton, and from the Northern States (which however was all received from the South) 390,923 cwts. making an aggregate in six months, during which the war began, of 5,874,435 cwts. or nearly six million hundred weight. In the six months ending 30th June 1862, the quantity imported form North and South together was only 37,288 cwts.; and in the six months ending 30th June last, so completely has this source of supply been cut off, that it did not amount to seven thousand hundred weight, a quantity nearly equalled in millions, when the supply was bounded merely, by the natural demands of the manufacturer! From India (excluding Ceylon from which place, under the head of India some 23,000 cwts. are entered as received thence) in the six months ending 30th June 1861, there were imported into the United Kingdom 692,361 cwt. almost all of which was from Bombay. In the six months ending 30th June 1862, 998,137 cwts. were imported from India, a full third more than in the six months of the previous year; and in the six months ending 30th June last the importation amounted to 1,187,152 cwts. When we consider that within the three years to which these statistics refer, Indian cotton had risen in the English markets to about five times its value in ordinary times, and that this almost unheard of increase in price produced such impotent results as regards the increase in quantity, we can hardly avoid the conclusion so frequently asserted of late, that India is unable as a cotton producing country to supply the place of America.

Egypt comes next to India as a producing country, and judging from the effects of the competition with high prices in the past three years She seems rapidly on the road to becoming the first in importance after the United States. In the six months ending 30th June 1861, Egypt sent to England 205,915 cwts., in the six months of 1862, 368,472 cwts., and in the six months ending 30th June last, she sent 445,311 cwts. Thus in less than three years Egypt had doubled her ordinary supply, and everything connected with the cotton cultivation and its rapid development within a short period, goes far to prove the conclusions of Mr. Samuel Smith, who said whatever may be the result of the American war, Egypt can hold its own. "If American cotton fall to 10d. per lb., cotton in Egypt will pay remarkably well, and its cultivation will be pushed to the utmost; but India will come to a stand still. If American cotton should ever again be grown for 7d. per lb., still Egypt would not go back, for at that price it pays very fairly; but in India the swollen and artificially sustained production would certainly collapse, for at such prices it would not pay as a great staple crop."

Brazil comes fourth on the list, and the increase in the supply has been even greater than in Egypt. In the six months ending 30th June 1861, England imported 52,565 cwts; in the first six months of 1862, 103,232 cwts; and in the six months ending 30th June last, she imported from Brazil 120,452 cwts. Thus more than doubling in the last six months, what she had sent in the same period of 1861. From the two other countries to which Manchester is looking with a hopeful eye for an augmentation of the staple which is her life—namely Italy and Turkey, nothing was received in the period we have been considering, that is worth noting; though no doubt there are good grounds for believing, that a continuance of the present state of matters in America, will lead to much profitable cotton cultivation in both these countries.

ANOTHER important Bill has just been produced by Mr. Maine, for the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, which is intended "*To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.*" The Bill extends to some seventy-one clauses, and proceeds mainly on the principle of consolidating all previous acts on the subject, repressing abuses, protecting the labourers, and defining and describing by express law, the duties of the protector of Emigrants.

When discussing the question of Indian Coolie emigration to the Island of *Re-union* and other French colonies, we had occasion to consider many of the evils incident to such emigration, even when conducted on what seemed fair and just principles. The ignorance and helplessness of the Indian Emigrants on so many points, require that their interests should be watched with the utmost care and vigilance on the part of the Government, in order to secure that not merely the *letter*, but the *spirit* of the bond into which they enter, when they proceed to Foreign Territories, should be faithfully fulfilled. Though it must be the interest of the importers of emigrants into foreign colonies, to see that the wants of the emigrants are watched over and cared for, it is but too commonly the case, that in their selfish short-sighted ways, when they are beyond the control of legal authority, to take advantage of the helplessness of the emigrants, and to treat them in a manner revolting to humanity. Mr. Maine, in his "statement of reasons," says the task of framing provisions for the effectual repression of abuses which exist, or which may possibly grow up in the recruitment of labourers, has been greatly facilitated by the passing of the recent Bengal Act III. of 1863, which appears to have been so carefully considered, and to be so well calculated to effect its object, that he has thought it desireable to follow it substantially in the part of the present measure now under consideration."

The proposed Bill, for the first time, it appears, gives a legal description and definition of the duties of a protector of Emigrants. He is to be an Officer with no other avocations, and his duties "will embrace the general superintendence of the Emigrants, from the time when they are brought down to the port, to the moment of embarkation." The protector however "will no longer conduct the inquiry as to the free will of the emigrant, the responsibility of that investigation is thrown by the bill on the local magistrate." Though we do not pretend to have examined in any minute way, the provisions of a bill that has only just been made known to us, we may say that they appear to be framed with a view to give as complete protection to emigrants, who at best are in a state of ignorant helplessness, as the nature of the case admits. As it would neither be expedient nor advisable for the State to prevent emigration desired by the free will of the emigrants, it fulfils its duty in the matter, when it takes proper security for the fulfilment of the guarantees, which the other contracting party volunteers to perform; and by providing, so far as it may be in the power of legislative enactments, to do so, for the considerate and humane treatment of its subjects while in the conditions of voluntary bondage, which they themselves are pleased to enter into.

But though the Government cannot stop the emigration of its subjects to foreign colonies under the system of agreement that pertains,—it may be fairly questioned, whether it performs, its duty in properly informing intending emigrants, what advantages they might derive, by merely emigrating from one part of the country to another, without leaving India at all. It is difficult to believe in the face of such patent facts as the general rise in prices, in the value of labour, and in the scarcity of it,—that has taken place particularly within the last three years, that there can be the least necessity for the emigration of labourers, with the simple end in view of obtaining better remuneration for their labour. The wages for labour of all kinds is now higher in India itself than is given, or can be afforded to be given, by any of the Colonies to which Indian labourers have been in the custom of emigrating: there is a general complaint about the scarcity and the cost of labour in every district in India where extended cultivation, railway and other works of enterprise, are being carried on; and we can hardly doubt that if the proper authorities took the necessary pains to acquaint the labourers, in districts from which emigration is common, of the opportunities open to them of a more profitable investment of their labour, we should hear little more about emigration; and even Mr. Maine's legislation on the subject, good and desirable as it is, would very soon become, almost a dead letter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM SALE.

(*Special Telegram for the "Bombay Gazette."*)

CALCUTTA, 1st *Oct.*, 3-2 P.M.

Patna, average ....Rs. 1308
Benares......................................., 1333

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 9*th Oct.*, 7-20 A.M.

French Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

GALLE, 9*th Oct.* 1 P.M.

French Steamer *Alphee* anchored from China.

CALCUTTA.

9*th Oct.*, 3-50 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., twelve annas to one rupee discount.

Five per cent. seven rupees twelve annas to eight rupees premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., seventeen rupees to seventeen rupees four annas premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings and nine-sixteenths.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty shillings.

Jute, ninety to ninety-five shillings.

Seeds eighty-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inches, nine rupees twelve annas to ten rupees per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inches, four rupees nine annas to ten annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, twelve annas and six pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, excited.

Market for Twist, advancing.

LOCAL.

A NEW ATTORNEY.—Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a young Purvoe, was sworn in on Saturday last, before Sir J. Arnould as attorney and solicitor of the High Court. Mr. Shamrao was an articled clerk of Messrs. Kelly and Hore.

IN another column will be found a Telegram of the prices obtained for opium at the Government sale at Calcutta on the 1st instant. The telegram alluded to was received at the Calcutta telegraph office on the 1st at 2 minutes past 3, and reached Bombay on the 9th at 11 A.M., just 4 hours after the arrival of the Calcutta papers of the 30th September.

A MEETING of the Veyavabar Oopayogee Dnyan Vardhak Subha will be held this evening at 7½ P.M. in the hall of the "Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Reading Room and Library," when a Director of this Subha will deliver a lecture on the benefit and utility of Gymnastic Exercise. The attendance of the public is earnestly solicited.

HINDOO DRAMA.—The Gomuntuch, Hindoo Dramatic corps, will perform the most interesting play (that ever appeared before) of "Wuschala Hurrun" on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre, on Saturday, the 10th instant, the play will commence at 8 P.M. precisely, and be followed by a laughable English farce.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Grant Road Theatre was again opened last evening to a crowded audience, who listened with evident pleasure to the sallies of wit from the now celebrated Dave Carson, who kept the house in roars of laughter, as *any Order man.* The whole programme was well selected, and admirably performed, Mr. J. O. Pierce, performing on the Concertina with his usual ability, and one and all richly deserved the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. The Minstrels will again appear on Monday evening, which is to be the last night but two, of their performances in Bombay.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held in the compound of the Byculla Church on Thursday, to inquire into the death of one Sukoo woman.

Bappo Tookaram, recognised the deceased as his sister, that morning he saw her going to a tank near Jamsetjee Hospital, she fell in, he gave an alarm, when some Europeans came and jumped into the tank, but deceased had sank, one fisherman brought up the body quite dead, believed her death to have been accidental. —Verdict accidental death.

VISITATION OF GOD.—An inquest was held at the House of Correction upon the body of Harridass Mooljee. George Lee, said I am Assistant Marshal in the House of Correction, deceased was a prisoner under sentence for eighteen months, deceased was admitted into hospital where he died, he had not been subjected to hard labour.

J. M. Hyslop, stated he was Surgeon at the House of Correction, the deceased was admitted into Hospital on account of guinea worm, be afterwards presented symptoms of disease of the heart, which became aggravated until he died.—Verdict died by visitation of God.

AN inquest was held this day, (Friday) at the Belvidore Hill upon the bodies of Ranoo Khettree and Witto Ranoo. It appeared they were engaged in excavating earth at the above mentioned place and loading it into carts, when a quantity of loose earth and stones fell striking the men, from the effects of which they shortly after died.—Verdict accidental death.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

PERMANENT PASSENGER TERMINUS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that the site for the Permanent Passenger Terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is now under discussion, and to request you will favour me with your opinion thereon.

Government have promised the Company a site occupying about 10 acres of ground to be reclaimed in or near Moody Bay, and this may be looked upon as the space extending from Boree Bunder to the Castle.

To determine the exact site however several conditions are necessary. First, the expense Government are put to in reclaiming land where there is now deep water. Second, the other arrangements in prospect, namely, the New Fort and the New Custom House.

There is also on one hand the convenience to the public using the Railway, in having the Terminus as near as possible to the Fort, and on the other the inconvenience to the public in general, if the Rilway is continued to the site south-east of Fort George, as then all communication to the Harbour would have to be made across the Railway from the present Esplanade, if made at all.

I have the honour to request your opinion as to the site, which most recommends itself to you, especially as regards the principal thoroughfares and generally on all the points above mentioned.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

HARRY RIVERS,
Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary to Government.

TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners with reference to your letter No 1897, dated 23rd September 1863, to state that in the absence of a sketch plan, shewing the projected alterations and improvements to be made consequent on the removal of the fortifications on the north-east of the fort, the proposed reclamation on the North and East, the sites of the new Fort and Custom House, and the intended new lines of communication thereto from the present native and proposed New Town on the Esplanade, it is impossible to come to any positive opinion on the points referred by you.

Judging from things as they are, and taking for granted that the walls and buildings of Fort George are to be removed; the site immediately to the east of Fort George appears to the board, that most suitable in every way to meet the convenience of the general public, and obviate the inconvenience that would arise by all communications with the Harbour having to cross the Railway, were the terminus placed further to the south.—I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay 5th October 1863,

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 22nd September 1863. Read the following papers:—

Letter from the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, senior Chaplain of Bombay to Lieut.-Col. Rivers, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th June 1863.

It is with diffidence that I ask your attention to the subject of this letter, the improvement of that part of the City of Bombay, which surrounds the Cathedral Church.

I do so in the conviction that the magnitude of the evils and the importance of finding a fitting remedy for them, will be admitted as sufficient explanation by His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, for any irregularity in asking you to do me the honour of submitting this letter for the consideration of Government.

A reference to the accompanying plan will show the position of the Cathedral Church, and the block of buildings of which it may be said to form a part.

This block is bounded by Church Street on the North, Bruce Lane on the South, Bombay Green on the East, and Church Lane on the West.

Bruce Lane on the South is about 25 feet wide, in this space two-wheeled carriages of any description can if driven with caution, pass each other, and in doing so they must imperil the safety of any laden coolie that may be present at the time, in the same part of the lane.

Between the West end of Bruce Lane and Church *Street*, there is only one place in Church *Lane*, in which a carriage and pair can turn round in security. This is the space opposite the west gate of the Cathedral Church.

At all seasons of the year under ordinary circumstances, Bruce Lane and Church Lane are inconveniently crowded with traffic of every description, and at some hours of the day so crowded that a carriage of any kind moves slowly, being constantly impeded by bales of merchandise carried by coolies, labour carts, and every other sort of conveyance.

The noise of the traffic passing the Cathedral between 5 and 6-30 P. M., is so great as frequently to render the Minister quite inaudible in saying any office, it may be necessary to perform between these hours.

These alone are reasons of sufficient weight to justify the request, that Church Lane and Bruce Lane should be widened, to give necessary facility to commerce, and to ensure quiet and easy access to the Church at all hours of the day.

But when the cotton harvest arrives in Bombay which it does in the hottest season of the year, the crowd and confusion become very great in almost every street, but in no part of the city greater, if so great, as opposite the west gate of the Cathedral.

From that spot there is a narrow passage named Armenian Lane, which connects Church Lane with Rampart Row.

This Armenian Lane is in no part wider than 22 feet, and varies from that to 10 feet.

Two men on horseback could, if the attempt were made, with difficulty pass each other in it, a laden cart fills it from side to side, so that a coolie with his load cannot pass through the lane when a cart is moving in it.

The ground floors of the tenements on each side of this passage, are stables, godowns and privies. It is a filthy pestiferous-smelling place, which no decent person can pass through without offence to at least two of his senses, and occasionally even danger to his person from the kicks of bullocks, and from the falling of bales of cotton, as they are rolled from the door of some godown into the lane.

In the midst of this passage, halfway between Church Lane and Rampart Row, are cotton screws, the property of Ewart, Latham & Co.

During the months of March, April and May, the cotton, as every one knows, arrives in Bombay, when large quantities are conveyed in bullock carts to these cotton screws.

These carts laden with cotton arrive from two opposite directions, and frequently at the same time opposite the West gate of the Cathedral. They come in unbroken lines converging on the entrance to the narrow passage opposite the West gate of the Cathedral, the one through Bruce Lane and the other through Church Street into Church Lane, thus for a time effectually impeding the approaches to the Church. As only one cart can approach these cotton screws at the same time, up the passage Armenian Lane, there to be separately unloaded, it is obvious that when the number of carts is considerable (and it is never apparently a small number), that for hours together Bruce Lane may be entirely occupied with them, and Church Lane blocked at the only point in which a carriage can conveniently turn round, viz. on the space opposite the West gate of the Cathedral. Under these circumstances the cries and screams of the cartmen and noise and confusion to the crowd of bullocks and carts, the business of all in the immediate neighbourhood is more or less hindered, and the celebration of any divine office in the Cathedral Church during these hours becomes next to impossible.—It is owing only to the energetic arrangements of the Superintendent of Police that the congregations on several occasions during the past year, have been enabled to reach the Western entrance of the church, and that divine service has not been interrupted on a Sunday by this great traffic passing through these narrow lanes. This daily increasing traffic though these narrow lanes, occasions hourly hindrances to the despatch of business, a large addition to the impurities of that tainted passage, and a painful hindrance to the reverence which should characterise all the solemnities of religion in the Cathedral Church. These are evils of such a magnitude as will, I trust, secure your most thoughtful deliberation for devising efficacious and practicable measures of improvement, to that portion of the city immediately contiguous to the Cathedral. The points to be secured in any remedial measure that may be adopted are, as they appear to me two in number, viz. to facilitate the passage of traffic and to ensure freedom from disturbance in the Church especially on week days. The latter object-freedom from disturbance in the Church, might be ensured by diverting the traffic into other channels. But this would be very difficult to effect, it would interfere with the interests of a great number of private individuals, of those persons of all grades whose occupation is about merchandise, but who may have no share in the possession of a single tenement in the neighbourhood, probably also new streets and warehouses would have to be constructed, before any change in the direction of the general traffic could be effected. A partial diversion of the traffic, as for instance, by erection of cotton screws in some less objectionable locality would not ensure freedom from disturbance in the Church, which is the object in view, even were such a measure feasible since it has been shown in the preceding paragraphs that the general traffic alone is sufficient to disturb the worshippers on week days. There remains the alternative of facilitating the passage of the traffic by widening Bruce Lane and Church Lane. The buildings on the south side of the Cathedral extend from within 36 feet of the South door of the Church to Bruce Lane, those built in the churchyard, it is proposed by the Trustees of the Cathedral, to remove at an early date, the removal of them will in a slight degree diminish the pressure of the traffic in Church Lane, opposite to the western gate, but the Church itself would derive still less benefit from the removal of these two buildings if the rest of the block extending to Bruce Lane should remain standing, these buildings effectually exclude from the Church the southerly breezes which blow at the close of the hot season and during the rains, and the contents of the drains and narrow gullies which separate the tenements from each other often taint the air with impurity, as an illustration of this I may mention that on two occasions during the rains of last year considerable numbers of the putrid carcases of rats were washed out of the gully, and lay gathered in a basket some hours before they were removed. I will not remark upon the injury to health and the difficulties of earnest devotion in the Cathedral under the circumstances just described. I have heard many complaints. I have known one gentleman fall seriously ill in consequence of these poisonous effluvia, and he was a devout and regular worshipper in the Church. A remedy may be found for these and other evils in the removal of all the buildings between Bruce Lane and the Cathedral, the removal of these buildings will afford abundant space for traffic, from the Custom House to Church Lane, through Bruce Lane there might then be a street of breadth equal to the easy passage of any amount of traffic, and Church Lane from the corner of Bruce Lane might then be widened to any breadth that the demands of the daily increasing commerce would require, and in addition to these improvements the yard on the south side of the Cathedral might be enlarged by all the area not required for widening the two streets, Bruce Lane and Church Lane. But these improvements would not be alone effectual, the access to the western gate of the Church would still be obstructed and all the evils occasioned by it continue. For these evils I can suggest no better remedy than the removal of the houses marked X upon the plan. The removal of these houses would prevent the choking up of Church Lane opposite the Cathedral west gate, and enable the carts to go direct to the cotton screw without delay. If these proposals be practicable, they will sufficiently provide for the easy passage of merchandise through the streets, and ensue peace to the congregation, and secure at all times an uninterrupted approach to the church. They will if executed form an important improvement in the city, the Cathedral will then stand as it ought to do, isolated from all other buildings, in the centre of an appropriately sized yard surrounded with iron rails, and with approaches through then to all the doors of the Church, from every point of veiw the Cathedral would then stand out as an ornament to the city. These proposals would I am aware, be very costly but admits of modification, if the houses indicated be pulled down, and the ground on which they stand be appropriated partly to the benefit of the public in widening the street, and partly to the enlargement of the yard surrounding the church, it will be acquitable that the public and the Church should be charged with the value of the land, and the cost of removing houses, this arrangement however cannot be effected without the aid of Government and I therefore respectfully submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council whether land of equivalent value might not be given in exchange for the lands now covered by the buildings proposed to be removed. It is generally understood that the Government contemplate removal of the Secretariat and other public offices from the Fort to more convenient sites, and I submit with deference that the removal would afford the opportunity the Government to effect, the exchange of land just suggested with the owners of the land, on which the buildings stand marked on the plan. But should this be deemed expedient by His Excellency, then land on the Esplanade might be offered in exchange for, that now sought to be resumed for the public good. If this exchange were effected, Government would then have the opportunity of assigning the land on which the houses and tenements now stand, to the Municipality and the trustees of the Cathedral in such proportions as might be determined upon, and on such conditions as His Excellency might deem best adapted for securing the improvements of the city in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cathedral. The removal and rebuilding of the houses would require a considerable sum of money, and this it would not be unreasonable to expect the public of Bombay, European and Native to contribute as their part of the proposed improvement. The mode in which this contribution should be raised, will require consultation amongst the parties most interested, but cannot be advantageously discussed until the pleasure of Government shall be known upon the whole question now submitted, in conclusion I earnestly and humbly solicit His Excellency to take into his most serious consideration the foregoing statements.

Memorandum by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

Transferred to the General Department for consideration, the excessive cost of compensating the owners of the ground and buildings indicated, renders Mr. Fletcher's plan impracticable in the opinion of the undersigned, about 8 or 10 lacs would have to be paid for the mere ground, or Government land worth that sum exchanged.

Report by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioners concur in all the Revd. Mr. Fletcher has stated, as respects the crowded and obstructed state of the streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral, &c., they also think with him that it would be very desirable to have some of the houses cleared away as suggested, but are of opinion that the enormous expense such a measure would entail, utterly precludes any hope of its ever being carried out. Bruce Lane could be widened at a reasonable expense, if Government would give up free of cost ten or fifteen feet of the Secretariat compound when the buildings on the north are removed. Armenian Lane, the Commissioners think there is no hope of improving for years to come.

RESOLUTION.

Copy of the report of the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Revd. Mr. Fletcher with reference to his letter of the 18th June, and he may be informed that Government regret that they must concur with the Municipal Commissioners that nothing can be done at present to widen Armenian Lane owing to the great expense which it would entail, but that the giving up ground to widen Bruce Lane, was a measure that Government has always intended when the Secretariate premises are sold.

A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 9th October, 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Luxamon Dowlutrao vs. Pestonjee Dossabhoy.

This was an action to recover Rs. 10-14-6, being the amount due for wages as a horse keeper, for one month and thirteen days, during the months of August and September, at the rate of Rs. 9 per month.

Defendant stated that the plaintiff left his service on the 19th of September without giving him any previous notice. He was paid for the whole of August, and Rs. 5-1-10 were due to him for the month of September.

Plaintiff examined.—He entered the defendant's service on the 6th of August last, and left it on the 19th of September, when he was turned out by the defendant, on his demanding his wages from him. Defendant called a policeman and told him to turn the witness out.

Ramjee Jeeprojee sworn, stated.—He knew the parties. Defendant told him to turn out the plaintiff as he was creating a disturbance. Another policeman corroborated the above statement.

Pestonjee Dossabhoy said.—Plaintiff entered his service on the 7th of August last. He received his wages for the month of August. On the 19th of September last witness had occasion to go to his stable at the Pinjrapole, where the other gorawallas complained of the plaintiff, who began to murmur and created a disturbance, whereupon he called a policeman to turn him out.

One Ramsha Soocharam proved that wages for nineteen days was due to plaintiff.

His Honor said that the plaintiff did not prove that defendant agreed to pay him Rs. 9 per month. Defendant swore that he agreed to pay eight rupees a month. Ramsha proved that Rs. 5-1-10 were due to the plaintiff. He was not justified in leaving the defendant's service without giving him previous notice. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 5-1-10.

NEWS LETTERS.

SARUN, 29*th September.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 23rd September I must now inform you that another large swarm of locusts came over the station at 2 P. M., on Thursday, the 24th instant, from the South-East. They were nearly veering round to alight on the station, when a heavy shower of rain came on, destroying thousands, and driving away the rest to their original destination in the North-West. And since the time, it rained on without the slightest intermission to the morning of Sunday, the 27th instant, and while it continued pouring the mischief done to the station has been simply incalculable. Not a house is there which has not leaked;—even the Judge's Court finished the other day only, leaked like a sieve; not a wall surrounding a compound, but some portion of it, more or less, has come down; not a compound which has not become a lake; not a well which has not overflowed. To crown all—houses numberless have fallen; many lives have been lost; and property of large and small value buried under the ruins. Worse of all to *us*, the Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces *dawk* were stopped for two days; and papers and letters were at a discount, because the Ganges had become too boisterous, and the Post office ferry could not cross. Then the roads!—Mr. Victor has original views, being a man of genius and a skilful adept in engineering. He ordered—while the rain was pouring, that heaps of earth should be thrown on the public roads; the result of which is that—they are roads no more; but one immense bed of puddle, defying pedestrians to go over them and keep a regard for their centre of gravity. To restore every thing to order will be the work of time—unless some other original view is brought into play! Godna, a place some four miles distant from Sarun, where the Maharajah of Bettiah has a splendid summer residence, has suffered as much. Several houses have come down, and eight persons have lost their lives buried under the ruins.

The Deputy Post Master of Sarun has been dismissed by the Inspecting Post Master of the Division, for culpable neglect of duty.

From Sunday last the weather is fair; but cholera is raging fearfully.

Another flight of locusts passed over the station yesterday.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 3.*

LUCKNOW, 2*nd October.*

LETTERS received yesterday announce a terrible storm at Gonda; a bridge of boats destroyed; some of the barracks down, the foundations of others sunk, and the troops forced in to tents for shelter! This, I expect, will determine the withdrawal of European troops at least from that station, a measure which has been long advocated. A great amount of money would have been saved, without detriment to the security of the province, had the measure now urged on the Government of India been adopted from the first. I mean stationing European troops at Fyzabad and Lucknow only. The only effects of scattering them about the country has been to throw public money away on temporary patchwork barracks, and other military buildings, the repairs of which, in three years, exceed the original cost of construction; to render the officers uncomfortable by such positive proof of the uncertainty of their stay at out-of-the-way stations; to retard measures of economy in the Commissariat, and needlessly to increase correspondence while in the way of good results there is nothing to show.

Except the Municipal Committee we are all on our good behaviour here just now. In preparation for the cold season people seem to be drawing together. Even the *Oude Gazette* and the Judicial Commissioner have shaken hands. The latter gentleman has sent the Editor his copy, in the squabbles between Mr. Newton and the Civil Judge, to convince him that the "Father of the Indian Bench" is not so naughty as he was thought to be. With respect to our Municipal Board, I have only to say that at present throughout the city and many parts of the Civil Lines there is no smell but stink, either from flying bugs, manure, or something else. If something is not done and that soon, to get rid of high grass and wild vegetation, life in the Terai will be just as safe as in some parts of Lucknow.

In reply to your question about the great grand children of the late Mrs. Smith, who died in her 56th year, I have ascertained that there are two aged three years and one year respectively.

The Engineers of our Railway are now at their respective posts one at Fyzabad and the other here, anxiously waiting for the Government authorities to make over the requisite land. As the final orders of the Government of India have been some days in Lucknow, and the authorities are anxious for progress in this matter, we may hope that they will not have long to wait. Once they break ground we may hope to see the Oudh lines in full work within two years. The real line, I understand, is from Buzar to Moradaba, with a probable extension to Umbalia. The main line will be *via* Jounpore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, and Shajehanpore, which branches from Jounpore to Benares and Lucknow to Cawnpore. The Engineer at Fyzabad will work down towards Buxar and up towards Lucknow; the office here will work towards Fyzabad and down to the Eastern bank of the Ganges opposite Cawnpore; there a temporary station only will be erected as it in contemplation eventually to spare the Ganges with a bridge (instead of resorting to a steam ferry) and form a junction direct with the East India Railway at Cawnpore. In the meantime it is intended to widen the brigde of boats so as to afford a good double road way connected with the Oudh Terminus by a good metalled road, so as to convey passengers and goods easily, by one change only between station and station.

We have had a great influx of new faces here within the past fortnight, some of them from Allahabad, in the expectation of berths in the Oudh Railway, but for this description of imports there is at present little demand, some disappointment appears to be felt by the registered shareholders in the *original* Railway Company at the neglect to reserve shares for them. The best of the joke is that some of the Directors who did nothing with their impotent Company are the loudest with their complaints!—*Id.*

POONA.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.—A Conversazione was held at this institution on Monday evening last, at which a large number of officers and ladies assisted. The company included Sir William and Lady Mansfield, Mrs. Hart, Colonel and Mrs. Ballard, and many others. Major Martin's ingenious water lift machine was exhibited, and the inventor explained the nature of the contrivance. Some specimens of the insect kingdom were also shown; and Mr. Gardner, of the Free Church Mission, brought a collection of ferns, the nature and character of which he made the subject of some remarks. Coffee and refreshments were served, and the band of the 10th Native Infantry was in attendance, and played a selection of music in the veranda.

Professor Haug's lecture on "Confucius, the Sage of China," is fixed for to-morrow (Friday) evening.—*Observer, October 8.*

OUR readers will remember that this afternoon is fixed for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Sassoon Hospital, at five o'clock. Preparations are made on an extensive scale.

On Saturday, at the same hour, the Governor of Bombay will lay the first stone of a new Church at Kirkee.

The spot selected for the new church at Kirkee is on the high ground above the Hospital, where a large piece of ground is marked out for enclosure, with a view to build a residence for a chaplain. The church which is of handsome design, will consist of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, a "narthex," or space at the west entrance for the accommodation of the heathen, and a baptistery placed in the basement of a square tower which will rise to the height of a hundred feet. Over the western portico a rose window will be placed.

On the hill fronting the entrance of the church, some two miles to the westward, and to the right of Gunesh Khindee is the elevated site which we understand, is selected for the new Government House. The building will include a residence for the Governor, with detached bungalows for the Staff and for offices. A garden will be laid out on a lower level, and we understand that with a view to this object Mr. Falke, the Superintendent of His Excellency's gardens, is about to proceed on a mission to the Neilgherries which will occupy him six months.

The bungalow at Dapoorie, we believe is offered for sale at five lacs.—In addition to many other advantages of climate and situation the new Government House will have that of being much nearer the Poona and Kirkee lines.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 25th (*Rubbeeoolawal*) 10*th September.*—It is ascertained by the Candahar letters received to-day, that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan is demanding one hundred and fifty thousand Candaharee rupees from the people of that place, and that to realize the amount, he is taking oppressive measures against the citizens. To get rid of the men of note, the Sirdar has told Surwur Khan Barackzai, and Bukhtear Khan and Sirdar Saloo Khan, Uchuckzai, to quit Chandahar and to go and live somewhere else. In vain the above named Sirdars have been begging Mohamed Ameen Khan to let them remain in their old native place, but he would not listen to them.

Ameer Shere Allee Khan received all the Sirdars and Khans, in the garden of the late Ameer to read the Fattaha. On the arrival of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan in the garden all the Sirdars got up to receive him, except Sirdar Surwur Khan, the son of Mohamed Auzim Khan, who remained sitting by the Ameer.

Sirdar Mohamed Suddeek Khan after reading the Fataha, turned towards the Ameer and asked him the reason of Mohamed Shurreef Khan's being displeased with him.

"Because Heerat is not given to him" replied the Ameer.

"I do not see that any other Sirdar has a better right to Heerat than Mohamed Shurreef Khan," said Mohamud Suddeek Khan. "You speak as if Mohamud Shurreef Khan was entitled to Heerat," answered the Ameer, "never, you do not know that it is Mohamud Shurreef who caused the late Ameer to march from Cabool to Heerat, where he breathed his last, and who has been the object of my sister Shahnawaz Khan's mother's death. My brother-in-law Sooltan Ahmed Jan died when the war was going on, and that great loss is also suffered through Shureef Khan. Because if Mohamed Shurreef Khan had not marched from Gurrishk to Tameenee, and had agreed to what my sister had proposed, it would had saved the late Ameer, the trouble of going to war with Sultan Ahmed Jan."

11*th September.*—Habeeboolla Ulkoozaie with six sowars arrived from Candahar and went to Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan, who took him direct to Ameer Shere Allee Khan. On Habeeboolla Khan having been asked by the Ameer as to how matters were going on in Candahar, he stated that he together with Buktear Khan, Saloo Khan, and Surwar Khan had been turned out of Candahar by Mohamed Ameen Khan, and that all the citizens were much oppressed.

The Ameer told Habeeboolla Khan to go and live with Meer Ufzul Khan until the others had arrived from Candahar, and then he would see about the matter.

It was stated in the letters received by the merchants of this place from Bulkh that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had asked the people of Koondez, Shiburghan, Tashkurghan, and other places, to lend him three hundred and fifty thousand Tunkas (each Tunka is equal to half a Cabulee rupee) for his travelling expenses to Cabul, and that as soon as the Sirdar has collected the money he was to leave for that place.

On the receipt of a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Bulkh, in which it was stated that Ameer Mohamed Khan, the son of Ghoolam Mohamed Khan had died there of a natural death, Ameer Shere Allee Khan, sent for Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, and handed over to him the letter. Ghoolam Mahomed Khan took the letter and with tears in his eyes went home and spread the mourning carpet to read the Fataha.

12*th September.*—The Durbar having been held, Ameer Shere Allee Khan looked at Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, and said, that no fine from any criminal who had wounded or murdered any man was to be received, as was the case in the late Ameer's time, but to be punished. A murderer is to be hanged as is the custom with the British, and the hands of a man who wounds another are to cut off. Every Sirdar in the Durbar agreed with the Ameer, and the law was passed and put in force.

13*th September.*—The Kohistanee Khans and chiefs who have returned from Heerat with the camp were sent for in the durbar, and after Khilluts had been conferred on them by the Ameer, leave was granted to them to go home and return after a certain time.

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The Ameer, having received a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, from Heerat to the effect that the Jumshadees, Tamanee and other tribes were rising, and that money was required for repairing the fort of Heerat, ordered Moostaufee Ubdoolrazak Khan, to collect and send forty thousand rupees to Heerat. To make distinction between Hindoos and Mohamedans, the Ameer passed an order to the effect that Hindoos are to wear red, black and yellow turbans.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, has been desired by the Ameer to go towards Bamean, and force Mohamed Uslum Khan, to quit Dusht Soofaid.

The following news from Bulkh is given by a sowar who has just arrived. 'Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has received back the Kooran sealed by the King of Bookhara who has stated that he will be always a firm ally and assist him, the Sirdar, whenever wanted. The King of Bookhara has further promised to betroth his daughter to Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Ufzul Khan. In reply Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul has sent lots of presents to the King of Bookhara, and has asked him to send him some of his Chiefs to look to his affairs during his, Mohamed Ufzul Khan's absence from Bulkh.

14th September.—Ameer Shere Allee Khan was in the Durbar when Mirza Abd Khan attended to pay his dues. The Ameer looked at the Mirza and said, "You should not be displeased with Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, as he was not in fault when he had put you in custody." The Ameer then turned towards Mohamed Allee Khan and spoke to him thus;—

"Your Kaka, (uncle) Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan is very angry with you, you had better obtain a few days leave and go to Gurdraiz to beg his pardon and make up with him."

Khilluts were given by the Ameer to all the Ghilzie Khans who had accompanied the Camp to Heerat. Meer Akhore of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was desired by the Ameer to go with an elephant to Ghuznee, and to bring Sirdars Mohamed Oomer Khan, Sekunder Khan and Shahnawaz Khan who had been left there.

The following urzee signed by the inhabitants of Candahar was received by the Ameer to-day. "Since you have left Candahar, Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan is oppressing the citizens so much that he has ordered the gates of the city to be closed at sunset, and does not allow any one to get to his relatives. The Sirdar demands one hundred and fifty thousand rupees from the inhabitants."

The Amee having been told by Sirdar Mohamed Surwar Khan, the son of Sirdar Auzim Khan, that a number of sepoys had deserted Auzim Khan and had arived in Cabool, ordered him to take every one he could find in Cabool by force.

15th September.—It is ascertained by Ghoolam Hussen Khan Ufshar's letter received to-day by his son, that Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan had been attacked by the Sheikh Allee men and had lost almost every thing he had. The Sirdar is ready to come to Cabool and beg the Ameer's pardon, as he has got a good scolding from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan. Sirdar Uslum Khan is only waiting for the arrival of Sirdar Ahmed Khan who, with his troops, is on his way to the Sheikh Allee, and after he had taken his advice, Uslum Khan will either go to the Bulkh or come to Cabul. Letters have been directed to Meer Mohib Beg, Yakoob Beg, and Sadik Beg, chiefs of Hazara Dahzungee to try and turn Uslum Khan out of Dusht Soofhid, or if possible to seize and bring him to Cabool.

Goolam Hussan Ufshar, has been appointed ruler of Bamean and Huzara, and a Khillut has been given to his son Mahomed Hoosain Khan.

16th September.—Ameer Shere Allee Khan desired Meer Akhore Kasim Khan to prepare a statement of all the horses belonging to the late Ameer as he wished to give away some of them and to keep a few.

Sirdar Mohamed Auzim is expected in Cabool shortly.—*Delhi Gazette, October* 3.

BENGAL.

The papers and other correspondence connected with the affairs of Bhootan from the year 1854, to 1862, which have been in course of preparation for some time past to assist Mr. Eden in his forthcoming mission, are now ready, and that officer will probably leave Calcutta early in November. In that case, Mr. Chapman of the Board of Revenue is talked of as likely to be appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the temporary absence of Mr. Eden.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 30.

If all that we have heard from the Andamans within the last few months be true, Sir Robert Napier will not, in his approaching visit, during the holidays, have much reason to be gratified with the state of affairs at Port Blair, more especially as regards the custody and condition of public property and stores. We have been informed that immense quantities of valuable Commissariat stores are lying about unhoused and unsheltered from the weather, and consequently either totally ruined or fast going to destruction; and that the "general arrangements" in other matters, as regards government property, are by no means exemplary. The Commissariat department at Port Blair is, we believe, controlled from Madras; and it certainly would appear, from the latest accounts received here, to be in a very "benighted" condition.—*Englishman, Sept.* 30.

Letters received from London by the mail, just arrived, announce the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., Military Secretary to the Government of India, to the rank of Colonel in the army; and also his appointment to be an aide-de-camp to the Queen. These distinctions will be announced in an early *Gazette*.—*Id.*

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—After a prolonged absence from your columns I return again, owing I may with verity say, to "circumstances over which I had no control;" for the position of a Bengal zemindar in these days of litigation and turmoil is a critical one at best, demanding alike much time and attention, of which I may hereafter be induced to afford a glimmering through your medium. But now to the subject to which I purpose devoting my present leisure.

Pursuant to the plan pursued in dealing with vernacular village-schools, it will first be necessary to give a sketch of grant-in-aid station-schools at the various sub-divisions, laying bare their defects and then, to proceed to show how they can best be remedied,—in short, describing what they are and what they should be. By way of preface I need not say more than that these schools are a superior class of scholastic institutions, where not only the vernaculars, Bengallee and Oordoo, but also English, are taught; the first and last languages, I believe, simultaneously, and the other after some advance has been made in those; and, with judicious care and attention bestowed on these, would turn out creditable institutions. Of the external and internal structure of these buildings, as well as their fittings-up, I will not speak, as they are generally suitable and therefore unobjectionable. These schools have generally been established by the zeal of enterprising officials, sometimes exerted with the laudable object of promoting and diffusing education, but more frequently with the intention merely of gaining a name. They by their position, as Deputy Magistrates, Salt Superintendents, *cum multis alii* are enabled to raise a fair subscription, (looked upon by besotted Native zemindars, obsequious amlah, and ignorant mooktears, as the levying contribution *nolens volens*; for the circulating list on being forwarded to them with the signature of the *Hakim* appended thereto, as President or Secretary, is deemed by them tantamount to a summons of demand; so a sum generally inconsiderable and inadequate to their means is put down, which being secured, an application is made to the Director of Public Instruction to obtain a grant-in-aid for the support of the contemplated school, which is usually successful, again not a little favoured because of the official status of the applicant. Hence it will be seen wherefore and how it comes to pass these schools for the most part have been established under the auspices of government *employes*. The above is stated with no intention to disparage or detract, but merely to show the true causes why such schools in the first years of their institution flourish with such vigour, and subsequently often begin to decay with as much rapidity, at last eking out a languid and bare existence. It is to be accounted for in this wise: because the official who established the school, being the only person in reality greatly interested in its welfare and capable of sustaining it, there being no one among the residents who has the power, and, generally, neither inclination sufficient for the purpose; so, when this official is transferred, the next who is appointed in his place may care but little for what his predecessor established, and, usually being in no way interested in matters educational, or what is worse, perhaps a thick-and-thin advocate for the non-education of the Natives, quoting in support that oft mis-understood line of Pope in the *Critic*,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

and swearing stoutly that the primitive natives are the best. Thus, under the rule of such it either gradually loses its stability, speedily decays, or collapses at once seldom, alas! it being the lot of any such schools to possess two official patrons in succession who are disinterestedly supporters of the dissemination of education among the Native subjects. This evil, as will be shown hereafter, has, it appears, been understood by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and an attempt seems to have been made to remove it; though for one and sufficient reason, it will be unable to effect it entirely, of which more anon.

Having exposed the *major* evil, I will go on to ventilate the *minor* ones, as they most readily occur to me at the present moment. The general inspection of these schools is habitually entrusted to what is designated, a "general committee of management," and the closer supervision to a sub-committee, chosen, not among the most zealous and able of the above body, but of its most influential members; besides a President and Secretary are likewise elected on the selfsame pernicious principle. A monthly meeting is supposed to be held, and perhaps, for the first year, is somewhat regularly observed; but this, it is to be regretted, soon falls into disuse, as the President and Secretary are disposed; for on their *fiat* all depends, and the plea of "pressing official duties" is too good a one not to be urged on such occasions. This is one of the sources which tend to impair the efficiency of these institutions as, even supposing the various teachers qualified for their posts, (a postulatum requiring strict qualifications, there being no test of fitness; but the approval, *de jure* of the members, *de facto* of the President, for the time being), it is not likely they will exert themselves when they find the members so lax in their office. I must not omit to mention that a set of "rules" for regulating the school are also drawn up and are formidable as to their number, &c., but are seldom acted up to, being "more honoured in the breach than in their observance." One which finds a ready place, and unhappily appears to be adhered to, unlike the rest, must be prominently noticed—*viz.*, that chastisement is on no account to be permitted, but in lieu thereof petty fines are to be levied. This merely needs to be stated to show its gross absurdity, and as comments thereon would be superfluous—nay impertinent—I must perforce refrain from offering any.

Next, and last to be remarked on, is the course of studies pursued in these schools. The *cirriculum* embraced in English appears of too high a standard. for, generally, after two or three years of their establishment, the senior class is taught what is termed, the "entrance course for the university"—*viz.*, subjects for the matriculation, which is alike beyond the capacity of the boys to learn, and their masters to instruct, particularly in English literature. To illustrate this, I shall give an instance. In a school of this description, the senior class boys of which had gone over *Goldsmith's Deserted Village*, I should say half a score times, I was asked by the Deputy Inspector of the Educational Department, to take them up. I complied with the request, but could not absolutely get any single line explained so as to evince an appreciation of it; they had been evidently taught merely the several meanings of each difficult word occurring in the text, and not the one applicable to the sense in which the term had been used, which were repeated *a la* dictionary, with an utter contempt of the comprehension of the passage; and such expressions, as "never-failing brook," "smiling spring," "busy mill," "talking age," "whispering lover," &c., &c., proved far beyond their understanding to apprehend. But the *chef auvre* which proved the culminating point of their deficiency was "side-long looks," occurring in the twenty-ninth line, which the "pux" of the school, a shrewd lad in his own estimation, and, doubtless, in that of the committee and teachers as well,—loudly, but to all appearance, innocently, bawled out, meant—"Well never mind what"—which quite upset my hitherto preserved gravity, albeit before put to the utmost stretch; so, cramming down my handkerchief into my mouth, I endeavoured to repress my no-longer-to-be-suppressed risibility, and hastened out of the school, not willing to inscribe anything in the remark-book of examiners, lest I should be unable to restrain inditing this inimitable and unique piece of commentary, which would infallibly excite the laughter of future examiners, not excepting the sober Inspector and grave Director of the Educational Department, and perhaps give one a fit of the hysterics, to which I should have to plead guilty as having caused it, with "malice prepense" to boot.

With the above forcible anecdote I will wind up my present effusion, promising in my next to point out how the above "evils" may best be removed,—which will conclude my lucubrations on the "education of the masses." So *au revoir* till then, and, in the meanwhile, I beg to subscribe myself.—Yours obediently,

Khoolnah, Sept. 19, 1863. A Zemindar.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We understand that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor intends to leave Murree for the plains on the 19th instant.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sep.* 30.

Mr. B. W. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred from Ferozpore to Umballah, and Mr. R. T. Burney from Rawul Pindee to Jhelum.—*Id.*

The latest news we have from Cabool mentions that Azim Khan has given in his adhesion to his younger step-brother the Ameer Shere Ali, ruler of Affghanistan, but we presume, (hearing nothing to the contrary,) that Ufzul Khan, the eldest of the three brothers, still holds out.—*Id.*

Mr. R. H. Davies, Secretary to the Punjab Government, arrived at Bombay on the 24th instant by the Steamer *Benares* from Suez, and left the following day for Lahore via Kurrachee. His return will have the effect of pushing back several gentlemen holding officiating appointments.—*Id.*

The destination of the 24th P. I. which left this station a few days ago, has been we hear, changed. Instead of going to Peshawur they go to Lahore, and a corps at Lahore goes on two Peshawur.—*Delhi Gazette Oct.* 3.

Our Lucknow correspondent reports a terrible storm at Gonda—barracks blown down and other damage done.—*Id.*

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

(For a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers.)

The Emigration laws in force in India have for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India. In preparing a measure for the amendment and systematization of those laws. it has been thought desirable to keep the following objects in view:—

1. The consolidation (with the necessary improvements) of the various Acts now in the Statute Book.
2. The repression of any abuses which may exist in the recruitment of laborers.
3. The protection of the laborers and the regulation of the Depots.
4. The definition and description by express law of the duties of the Protector of Emigrants.
5. The removal of the discrepancies which exist between the system of Emigration to French Colonies, and the system under which emigration takes place to dependencies of the British Empire and certain other localities.
6. The removal, by well-considered general provisions, of the necessity for separate legislation in particular cases.

I. With a view to the consolidation of the law all previous Statutes relating to Emigration (with the exception of Act XLVI of 1860 and Act VII of 1862, but including the Crimping Act,) are repealed. It is supposed that the provisions of the Penal Code, as to abduction or kidnapping and the somewhat severe penalties in this Bill provided to prevent involuntary emigration, will have the effect of rendering the Crimping Act superfluous.

II. The task of framing provisions for the effectual repression of abuses which exist, or which may possibly grow up in the recruitment of laborers, has been very greatly facilitated by the passing of the recent Bengal Act III of 1863. That Act appears to have been so carefully considered, and to be so well calculated to effect its object, that it has been thought desirable to follow it substantially in the part of the present measure now under consideration. The principal difference between the machinery of this Bill, and the system which it is intended to supersede, consists in the provision that every recruited laborer shall instead of being forwarded at once to the Coast, be taken before a Magistrate for registration. Previously to registration, the Magistrate will interrogate the recruit as to his comprehension of the engagement and willingness to fulfil it. The recruit, if the examination should prove satisfactory, is then, under proper regulations, to be forwarded to the Depot, and there to be at once inspected by the Medical Officer. The Recruiter is to be regularly licensed, and the latter Sections of the Bill provide, by penalties of fine and imprisonment, against unlicensed recruiting, against neglecting to take the recruit for examination before a Magistrate, and against forwarding the recruit to the Coast without registration. Further, in order to punish and prevent malpractices which are said to be not unknown in some parts of India, any person who may falsely represent himself to have Government authority for recruiting, or who may attempt to induce the Police to assist him, is rendered liable to imprisonment or fine.

III. For the protection of the Emigrant when he has reached the Coast, Depots are to be licensed and to be liable to constant inspection. There is to be a Medical Officer for every place to which emigration is authorized. The Protector is to be present at the first examination of the laborer and at his embarkation.

If he is unfit to proceed on his voyage, the Emigration Agent of the Colony for which he was intended, must send him back to his District.

The Bill provides securities (consisting in the Magistrate's registration, the Emigration Agent's certificate, the list of the Protector, the list of the Captain of the Emigrant vessel, and the list of the Customs' Officer) against any other than registered Emigrants being embarked. It further provides for the survey and licensing of Emigrant Ships; for their being duly provisioned and supplied with Medical stores, boats, and other necessaries.

IV. The Bill for the first time gives a legal description and definition of the duties of a Protector of Emigrants. Although the Protector is relieved from some of his functions by the provisions for local registrations in the Emigrant's District, it is assumed that his duties are still sufficiently numerous and important for it to be desirable that the Protector should be an Officer with no other avocations. These duties will embrace the general superintendence of the Emigrants from the time when they are brought down to the Port to the moment of embarkation. It should be repeated, however, that the Protector will no longer conduct the enquiry as to the free will of the Emigrant. The responsibility of that investigatian is thrown by the Bill on the local Magistrate.

V. French Colonies have now advantages in their Acts on three chief points—the time during which their Ships may sail for the West Indies; the space required for Emigrants; and the proportion of women they are compelled to carry. The Bill proposes to assimilate the general law on the first two points to the French Acts and gives power to the Governor-General in Council to fix the proportion of women. The question whether other Emigration Agents should be paid by fees as the French Agent may be paid is resolved in the negative.

VI. The advantage of providing a uniform and general system, which may be known to British Colonial Governments and to Foreign Powers as containing the sole conditions on which Emigration from India can be allowed, has been considered to justify a part of the measure which will prevent recurrence to separate special legislation adapted to particular Treaties, and will empower the Governor-General in Council to authorize emigration, but subject always to the proposed Act, to any new Colony or locality. The Bill continues the legality of emigration to those places to which it is now lawful.

Henry S. Maine.

Simla, the 19th September 1863.

A TRIP INTO SPAIN.

(Times, Sept. 1.)

(From a Correspondent on a Holyday.)

San Sebastian, Aug. 26.

The Bidassoa, which, as everybody knows, forms in the Lower Pyrenees the boundary between France and Spain, is two hours' drive from Bayonne or Biarritz, and from San Sebastian five hours'. For sometime it divides its allegiance between two Powers. At its source it is entirely French; after a little twisting and turning it has a decidedly Spanish tendency. As it approaches the sea it becomes common to both countries, and, after forming the Ile des Faisans in the middle of the stream a little below the village of Behobia, it loses itself in the sea at Fontarabia. Midway on the bridge which spans this tortuous stream the Imperial arms mark the limit of the French territory; and a shield, with the well-known lions and castles, shows that at the other half of the passage begins that of Queen Isabella II. At one extremity the French sentries make a show of guarding the passage, and at the other the "sons of swarthy Spain," in their brown tunics resembling Inverness capes, and white head-gear in shape between a kepi and a shake, linger about with the eternal paper cigar in mouth, and exchange pleasantries in the drollest French imaginable, with their colleagues on the other side. On the Ile des Faisans, or, as it is sometimes called, Ile de la Conference. in mid stream, stands a monumental column, erected partly at the expense of France and partly of Spain, with the inscription at the base indicating the boundary of the kingdoms. On that spot Mazarin, two years before his death, concluded the Treaty of the Pyrenees, which put an end to the war between Spain and France by the marriage of Louis XIV. with the Infanta of Spain, Maria Theresa of Austria. Who that has passed the spot in other days can have forgotten the little house on the French side nearly at the water's edge, with its sign indicating the residence of the important functionary charged with inspecting and countersigning the passports of all-comers before they set their foot on Spanish soil—the pole thrust out of the window, and at the end the passports attached by the gendarme to save the Commissary the trouble of coming downstairs, and the gendarme the trouble of going up—and the breathless haste with which he ran to resume his place in the diligence before it entered on the bridge? The good-natured little old man who did duty so long as Commissary of Police, and who, though bustling in his way, never, I believe, gave one unnecessary trouble, and was civil to gentle and simple, has long since disappeared. The house still stands, but there is no longer the passport-office, and passports themselves are now unknown even there. It was well the old Commissary passed away, for the suppression of what he, with all his liberal notions otherwise, thought the best of all institutions, would have broken his heart. In those days you passed on to the bridge through a group of soldiers and gendarmes, with an uneasy feeling that they looked upon you as a conspirator against *him* of France or *her* of Spain. After crossing the Bidassoa you arrived in a few minutes at Irun. The first place you repaired to was the police-office, to exhibit your permit and pay a third contribution for leavy to penetrate the territory of her Catholic Majesty. The Spanish Commissary, as I remember him, was somewhat a pleasant man and of agreeable aspect, portly, middleaged, always unshaven, teeth of a dark yellow, and the cigar never out of his mouth, eating, drinking, or, I believe, sleeping. He was found of his joke, and did his best to calm the irritation of impatient travellers. He was discreet withal, for he left to his clerk—a tall, cadaverours-looking man, with his face bound up with a handkerchief of doubtful hue, or his throat encircled with flannel, for ear-ache or sore throat never once quitted him—the disagreeable duty of extracting the ten reals for signing your passport, and which he did in the manner of a man far gone in misanthropy. What with the passport abomination and the Custom-house of Irun, you felt yourself getting ferocious, and you only recovered your equanimity when you entered the wooded solitude of Lanchusquita or caught the first glimpse of Passages, which, in the summer evening, seemed to float upon its landlocked little bay. All this is likewise gone—that is, the passports, the passport-offices, the tax twice paid at Bayonne and again at Irun; and you may now quit the French territory and enter the first fortified town of Spain with head erect just as free from misgivings as in any town in England.

Those who are tempted to vary the pleasures of Biarritz by a flying visit to the once important fortress of San Sebastian will, if they had any acquaintance with it in former days, be much struck by the changes it has undergone for the last few years. You no longer enter by the narrow, dingy porch, with its worn-out drawbridge and massive gates. The bridge, and the gates, and the porch are there; but you enter, like a conqueror, through an immense breach in the old walls and bastions, of which the Spanish Government, in a spirit which shows that it begins to march with the age, has authorized the demolition. The military posts at the gates and the guardrooms are no longer tenanted, and will be soon removed altogether. The process of demolition is going on as quickly as the limited resources of the town allow, and the powder employed in blowing up the works testifies to their thickness and solidity, and the excellence of the cement employed in their construction. To the right, in front of the old Chope stands, which are now covered over with Indian corn, the same work is going on. That portion of the wall where the breach was effected and by which the English entered in the last memorable siege in 1813 is yet standing, but it well soon be level with the rest. The Uliah hills command the town, and with modern artillery would render the walls, strong as they may have been in former times, of little avail; and this conviction on the part of the Spanish Government has undoubtedly made it consent to the levelling of the walls, and allowing the inhabitants to breathe freely after being so long cooped up. The ancient Castle of the Mota, at the foot of which the town is situated, is left standing, and will be strengthened. The sea rolls at its base; in case of need it will be useful as a coast defence.

Halfway up the Mota hill, not far from the spot where a stone cross with an inscription commemorates the visit of King Ferdinand and his Queen to the Castle in 1829, repose the remains of several officers of the British Legion who fell during the Carlist war. From that spot you behold one of the finest panoramas imaginable—the French coast stretching away to the right; to the left rising grounds and slopes covered with verdure, and dotted with villas, and deep glens, through which the Urumea, reflecting in its bosom the variegated foliage which clothes its banks steals quietly away to the sea. In front lies the Cantobrian Ocean, with the white sail of the *chase maree*, bound to Bilbao or Santander or the steamer with its thin thread of smoke in the distance. Not many years ago there were at a few minutes' walk from the walls of San Sebastian three convents, two of men and one of women,—San Francisco, San Bartolomeo, and the Antigua. The first was burnt during the war; on its site now stands an almshouse, built out of funds bequeathed by a native of San Sebastian, who made a fortune in Peru, where he died. The others have also disappeared, and picturesque villas have taken their place. One of the handsomest of these stands on the summit of a hill, where the British Legion once had a battery. It is the property of M. Benito Alcain, a native of San Sebastian, and commands a view beautiful beyond description.

The Guipuzcoan section of the railroad which is to join the line from Paris to Bayonne is nearly completed from Irun to Beasain, some miles beyond Tolosa. This will be connected with the line from Bayonne to Irun, and will soon reach that from Madrid, which is at no great distance; and it is expected that in course of next summer the whole of the line from Paris to Madrid will be open to the public. The engineers employed on the Guipuzcoan section speak in the highest terms of the country through which it passes. It runs for the greater part through a delicious valley, and the moment the traveller imagines that it must be brought to a dead stop at the base of the hills which enclose it, it again appears, is again and again lost to sight, and once more emerges, with the smoke of the engine for miles back creeping up the sides of the mountains.

San Sebastian, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, is now lighted with gas, and boasts of a bank. When its walls are level with the ground and its railroad completed, it will rapidly reach a high state of prosperity, provided the Government throws no impediment in the way of a people who still cling to their provincial independence and self-administration. Its advantages as a bathing-place had always, except during the civil war, attracted a vast number of visitors, chiefly Spanish, who fled during the summer months from the torrid atmosphere of Madrid. Its beach is, for its extent, one of the finest in the world for that purpose. It is scooped out of the hills in the form of a horse-shoe; one extremity protected by a lofty headland, with the lighthouse on its summit, and the island of St. Clair, where once stood a chapel, and the other by the promontory which is crowned by the Castle of La Mota. It is composed of fine white sand, with hardly a pebble on its surface.

The two or three alguazils in attendance on the Alcaldes, or Mayors, still retain the old costume—the short black cloak, the broad-brimmed low hat and feathers, the thin white wand, the emblem of their functions, as it is also the emblem of the authority of chief; and the old Basque pipe and tabor still escort on festival days the chief magistrate to church. To this primitive music, too, young girls and children dance on the esplanade the long summer evening. The police, named and paid by the town itself, have long discarded military costume, and they now carry no weapon more deadly than a short black staff, the thickness of an ordinary walking-cane, and no more martial head-covering than a hat exactly like a London policeman's. San Sebastian is a frontier town, and still possesses a fortified castle or citadel; it has, consequently, a military commandant and a battalion of troops.

But, whatever changes the town is destined to undergo, the very sight of it, with its isthmus, its causeways, its old castle on the hill at the foot of which it lies, and from the topmost battlements of which the red and yellow flag of Spain still floats, calls up memories which will survive. Not a hill, a slope, a valley, a ravine, a mountain pass, but possesses surpassing interest. They have witnessed many a hard fight. On the hills of Guipuzcoa and Navarre the flags of hostile bands have often waved. They were fought some of the great battles of independence, and under the soft greensward and in the tranquil glens which may be seen from these battlements rest the remains of the brave Englishmen who fell in the glorious cause which, "though often lost, is ever won," and from which Spain is now reaping many benefits.

The facilities of the railroad bring every summer to Bayonne and Biarritz crowds of strangers from various countries, but who find themselves no longer strangers there—Spaniards, who share their favour equally between San Sebastian and the favoured residence of the French Emperor, Russians, Belgians, and Poles; and there, too, Americans—Confederates and Federals—may lounge on the same beach, and inhale the sea breeze on the same plateau, meet in the same pleasant little theatre or in the ball-room of the Casino, and listen to the fine military band which plays on the beach every evening before sunset, close to the Imperial villa, during the residence of His Majesty.

THE ENGLISH MINERVALIA.

(London Review, Aug. 29.)

The Festival which the genious of classical learning and of poetry holds yearly at the Oxford Commemoration has its parallel in the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle this week. The Graces and the Muses, satiated with their balls and picnics under the venerable shadow of the most eccleciastical University in the world, have made way for a severer divinity, whose amusements are of a graver and sedater cast. Minerva herself—owl and all—comes upon the stage, dressed in the bluest blue, and prepared either to stain her tiny fingers over chemical compounds, or to descend into coalpits or to dig the fossil relics of antidiluvian ages. Fashion and beauty at the Oxford Commemoration were brought into close. contact with the silent treasure-houses of the learning and the piety of other days. A pretty mob of feminine enthusiasts flooded the quadrangles and lawns which had long been dedicated to classical repose, and the voices of young and happy English people startled the genius of the place from his mediæval haunts. For a few days the Pass was overwhelmed with mirth and fun of the Presents, and the shady groves of Academus overrun with a horde of gay and brilliant barbarians who had come from Belgravia and May-Fair to light up the sombre and stately chapels, libraries, and cloisters. From all parts of England bevies of assistant beauties poured in to contribute their quota to the frolicsome invasions while over all presided, like a tutelary deity, the spirit of the English Church recognising and sanctifying the merry-making of the fair invaders, and bringing from far and wide, vicars, rectors, deans, canons, and bishops in their lawn sleeves to be present at the scene. The gaiety of so bright a Saturnalia is not easily rivalled. Philosophy, two months after, at Newcastle, does not pretend to be as elegantly dressed or to come here us in so captivating a disguise. There is all the difference between the two that there is between a ball given by Apollo and a *soiree* by Minerva. The former is fast, brilliant, and bewitching. Thither go the belles town and country, the queens of society, the officers of the Guards. The latter is at best the resort of the *savant* and of as large a troop of fair companions as he can bring with him in his train. May-Fair in general is absent. The Guards stand aloof in silent horror at the smoke of the collieries and the stir of the machinery. Minerva does not waltz, and if she flirts it is only through the medium of conversatins about a gas or a pre-Adamite relic. Even the bishops are thinly represented on the occasion, preferring, it may be, to gather their science safely and at a distance in the orthodox and orderly pastures of the *Quarterly Review*. The crowds that collect to the place of rendezvous have not much in common with the sunshiny multitude of Oxford pleasure-hunters; and their mode of enjoying themselves differs in proportionate degree. It is not difficult to surpass in liveliness and brilliancy of coloring the sober grey which Science, especially in the eyes of the unscientific, always seems to wear.

Fashion, Beauty, Elegance, not to mention the Bench of Bishops, would probably, if their opinion was taken generally by the all powerful medium of universal suffrage, pronounce with enthusiasm in favour of the Festival of Roses, as against the festival of gases and fossils and galvanic batteries. Yet to an impartial eye the spectacle presented at a meeting of the British Association would certainly appear the grander of the two. It is true that the number of bright eyes that sit as spectators of the proceedings may not be so great; that there are this week at Newcastle fewer princess of the blood, and that the blushing beauties of the Sheldonian Theatre do not appear to transfer the same kind of intellectual interest to electricity and chemistry that they bestow on Latin orations or English prize poems. In the first place, it must be remembered that the British Association is a magnificent bird of passage. It has no local habitation, but passes year by year to a new scene of action with all the cold impartiality of philosophic inquiry,—for the true philosopher has no sentimental ties that bind him to place or scenery; he is ever on the wing in the search after truth. In the second place, the Association is a bird of passage that alights on all kinds of grimy places. At one season it may inhale the smoke of Manchester manufactories; to-day it is begriming itself with the smoke of Newcastle; next year it will be feeding its intellectual part upon some other smoke equally unfashionably, equally unromantic, and equally black. It can hardly be expected that, in the pursuit of so uncomfortable and volatile a bird, gauze dresses, and bright bonnets will be as enthusiastic as the men of learning and zeal, whose business is to extract the shining ore of knowledge from the dirtiest looking substances; and to follow wisdom wherever she is to be found even if it is to the muddiest bowels of the earth. Then, again, all the charms of association and feeling exert their influence in favour of a University Commemoration. The gentleman of England have, most of them, been trained within those ancient walls and their sons are following the example of the fathers, so that each delicate visitor that arrives has some near tie which binds her to the ground she treads, and gives her a personal interest in all that meets her gaze. Whatever place is the traditional haunt of youth, will never want visitors and lovers. The Oxford Commemoration is but to Oxford what the fourth of June is to Eton and its playing fields. A meeting of the British Associotion invokes none of these tender sentiments, and none of the flowers of youthful memory are strewed before the feet of those who frequent it. It cannot expect therefore to be as bright a scene, or to be as popular with Englishwomen in general. But philosophers are not altogether abandoned by that portion of the race without which even a scientific *reunion* would be an anomaly. In the days of gallantry and chivalry, it was before the eyes of the ladies that tilts were run and crowns were won. The days of justing are over, and the age of experiments with electric wires and blue lights have succeeded; but the physical philosopher of these times is not less human-hearted than the kuight of old. It is still before a feminine circle that he loves best to mix his drugs, and to create his most magical effects. The battles of science may be fought in the closet and over the midnight oil; but the parade days of science would be uninteresting indeed if they were observed at a distance from that delicate sex whose mission is rather to confer than to earn the prize. The ladies who applaud Professor Owen when that prince of lecturers has concluded one of his brilliant disquisitions upon natural history do not, perhaps, pretend to have thoroughly entered into all his arguments. They are performing in a modern fashion for the Professor what Rowena did for Ivanhoe at the end of his tournament. "Take," they seem to say to him, "Sir Knight, this chaplet, and never upon brows more worthy could a wreath of chivalry be placed."

Nor would it be easy to discover merit more deserving of so feminine a reward than is the merit of those distinguished men who are meeting this week in the North, under the presidency of Sir William Armstrong. It is not extravagant to say that there are none of whom England may so well be proud. They are the salt of the country, and the country's greatest benefactors. The scholar who has spent years of serious labour in deciphering the records and appreciating the monuments of the past may himself fitly give place to the equally laborious student whose business is chiefly with the future. If literature has had those who have given their lives in the pursuit of antiquarian lore or modern speculation, science in its turn has a martyrology no less glorious. Newcastle possesses no mediæval traditions to fall back upon which an academical or an ecclesiastical city may boast; such traditions would almost seem out of keeping with the present occasion. But she has traditions which, for the scientific student, are no less valuable—traditions connected with labour and with practical science; and, above all, she has the great name of Stephenson. An old writer, we are told, describes Newcastle as the "eye of the North and the heart that warmeth the south parts of this kingdom with fire." It is the centre and representative of that great northern coal-field which is one of the most important sources and supports of the power of England. There the locomotive engine was born and railways began. No fitter place could have been chosen for the meeting of a Society the duty of which is to register the progress of science, and to commemorate its many triumphs. In this sense, and to a scientific mind, Newcastle is one of the most classical of cities. The smoke that fills the Newcastle valleys is loaded with fragrant memories. Nor is it less pregnant with suggestions as to the future, than it is with respect to the past. In that smoke are contained the future fortunes of England. *Angliam vehit et fortunas ejus.* The sense of this truth appears to have powerfully affected the President, Sir William Armstrong, throughout the whole of his inaugural speech. Standing at Newcastle to address the British Association he seems to himself to be standing in the very centre of England's material prosperity, and of the motive power of the world. The question he proposes for consideration is worthy of the locality from which he puts it. How can we economise this power while it lasts, and how can we supply its place when it is gone? To those who occupy themselves in solving this problem Newcastle may well appear for the moment to be the "eye" not of the "North" only, but of the whole British empire.

Though, for a casual traveller in search of the picturesque and the classical, Newcastle may have few charms, for the famous company who have been gathered to the meeting of the British *savans* it will yet have plenty! nor will they want the pleasures of association. Science may fairly take it this year as her metropolis and representative city. The festival may be less fashionably gay, but it is not less important or less popularly esteemed than the corresponding festivals at the metropolis of classical learning and education. Year by year, the study of the languages of the poet seems to be losing its hold on Englishmen, and the study of nature's resources to be gaining ground. It seems as if it were destined that the former should decrease and the latter increase. England depends less and less upon the classical and the cultivated, and more and more on the practical man of genius. Soon the Temple of Apollo and the Graces will be left half-deserted beside the more rugged Temple of Minerva. The great names of which Englishmen are most proud are beginning not to be the names of the heroes of literature, but names of the Cyclopean heroes of the railroad, the machine, and the material world. The Universities should look to it, or they will be left behind. Symptoms of disaffection are showing themselves, not perhaps among the higher classes, but among the middle classes, who have the future of the country in their hands. Oxford and Cambridge will have to modernize and to accommodate themselves to the public need, or they will cease to retain their holds on public sympathy; and will interest none but a very limited and most fastidious class.

THE BLACKAMOOR WHITEWASHED.

(Examiner.)

We have been charged with unfairness for not having noticed a letter in the *Times*, signed "An African" in reply to M. Jules Gerard's account of the King of Dahomey, and in vindication of the character of that respectable monarch. We confess to some neglect, for the thing is a curiosity in its way.

The King of Bonny had a poet-laureate in Mr. Close and the King of Dahomey has possibly an official champion in the correspondent of the *Times*. Not, indeed, that such an officer is necessary, for never was there a character so depraved as to want an advocate and approver. Robespierre has had many admirers, Nero is pronounced more sinned against than sinning by a historical critic of the day, and we are in hourly expectation of seeing some apologist of Nana Sahib arise. To wash the blackamoor white was a foolish attempt, but the better plan practised now is to whitewash the blackamoor. Begin with the postulate, that the Devil is not so black as he is painted, and you may end with exhibiting an angel of light.

And this is the method of "An African." M. Jules Gerard he charges with having exaggerated vastly everything connected with the King of Dahomey, and immediately after this assertion we are told that those human sacrifices regarded by the Frenchman with so much abhorrence, "come under the same sort of inspiration as that which leads us to bend the knee in prayer." This comparison of the very worst impulse with the best is worthy of the champion of the blood-stained King of Dahomey.

"An African" next proceeds to show that a certain officer, who is a sort of black keeper of the King's conscience, and who is put to death upon the demise of the Crown, has not the least objection to having his throat cut, and would not survive his monarch if he could. Well, if it be a condition of office for the Ocrah to go out, as it were, with the King, we will give up that point to "An African," but what is one voluntary sacrifice amongst cold-blooded murders of prisoners out of number?

"An African" consistently prefers the narrative and conclusions of Commodore Wilmot to the opposite accounts of M. Jules Gerard. One would indeed almost think "An African" and the credulous Commodore one and the same.

The champion of Dahomey then endeavours to show that African kings are in advance of their subjects, but that their power is limited, and the king alone is unable to do what he likes. There is an old homely saying, that "any stick is good enough to beat a dog," and it seems no less true that any figment is good enough to flatter a king, even one of barbarians. So just after "An African" had exculpated his Dahomean Majesty by asserting that he could not do as he liked, his power being limited, he hazards the opposite proposition, that he has power in his hands verging on despotism, but nevertheless is served more from love than fear. Now which of "An African's" stories are we to believe? Is his admired monarch in advance of his people, but obliged "to let I dare not wait upon I would," and having the will, to want power, or is he to be next to a despot? If we adopt the latter of the two conflicting propositions how are we to account for his sable Majesty's not doing what seems good to him, as "An African" vouches for his superior intellect, and extraordinary capacity for government? With power almost despotic, an intellect to wield it to the best advantage, and dispositions in the right direction, how is it to be explained thus no improvement takes place, no abandonment of barbarous usages? Simply by the fact that the King has the power but none of the will for good attributed to him by "An African," who in the next breath admits that he is a bigoted Conservative, attached to himself more than to any thing in the world. The whole passage is so curious in inconsistency, and so audacious in adulation, that we are tempted to quote it entire:—

"Permit me in contradiction of M. Jules Gerard, to state that the King of Dahomey is a man of *superior intellect*, and is endowed with an *extraordinary capacity for government*. Receiving unsought the adulation of his people, he maintains a degree of modesty in his deportment and of equanimity in his language which is, indeed, astonishing. His arrangements in regard to his police and in regard to his finances and laws would excite the admiration of every unprejudiced person and are worthy of a people much farther advanced in the scale of civilisation than the Africans are. *With power in his hand verging on despotism*, he is yet served more from love than from fear; and no tongue has ever thrown aspersion on appeals made to his interpretation of justice. To strangers he is hospitable; to his subjects generous. Impressed with the dignity of his regal station, he never seperates his habits from frugality and temperance, *nor does he often give way to sudden ebullitions of temper*. Like every uneducated African, he is strongly attached to the customs of his forefathers, and *regards with singular suspicion any attempt at innovation*. Hence arises his reluctance in agreeing to abandon the slave trade and human sacrifices. From sentiments of admiration and dread, he displays attachment to the English; *from sentiments of self-interest he displays more attachment to the slave trade and to human sacrifices* and from sentiments which actuate the black man as well as the white. *he is most attached to himself.* If the English Government would then wisely take advantage of the King's compulsory predisposition in its favour, and would judiciously address its policy to the satisfaction of those sentiments of self-interest by raising for the King a larger revenue than that now proceeding from the slave trade, and by sapping the superstitions which surround the rites of human sacrifice, the slave trade and human sacrifices must vanish.

Imagine the Christian Government of England addressing itself to the satisfaction of the self-interest of a king delighting in human sacrifices, and paddling a pleasure boat on a lake of blood, in token of his glory and might. Is is not somewhere written that we may not league with evil that good may come of it? And in this case what would be the probability of future good, what the certainty of the horrors of barbarism meanwhile? The pitch is not to be touched without defilement.

But we have no doubt that Commodore Wilmot's views will find supporters, and "An African" rivals in glorifying the King's talents and virtues. And before the next Session of Parliament we expect to see Bolingbroke's "Idea of a Patriot King" eclipsed by a portrait of the real excellencies of his Majesty of Dahomey.

To describe a female paragon Pope wrote:

Narcissa's temper's tolerably mild,
To make a wash, she'd hardly stew a child.

What the King of Dahomey with his mild temper would hardly do in the way of torture and destruction it would tax poetic invention to predicate.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

(To the Editor of the Times Aug. 21.)

Sir,—I have been hoping that some official explanation might appear in your columns before this of the startling facts and figures communicated to you by a correspondent from Brussels, under date of the 7th inst., which appeared in *The Times* of the 11th.

The statement there made of "the vessels and war transports belonging to Russia in the Black Sea," was so obviously not only authentic, but official, that I could not but accept it has trustworthy! yet it so obviously involved a violation of the treaty of 1856, and was so strangly contradictory of my own observation when at Nicolaieff and in the Black Sea in the autumn of 1860 that I was very anxious to procure an explanation of the facts so calculated to arouse a suspicion of an attempt, on the part of Russia, to evade—I should rather say of a determination to violate the stipulations of the treaty of 1856.

In the absence of an official explanation, you will, I trust, be not unwilling to insert the following, which I can vouch for as being thoroughly trustworthy. I give the very words of my correspondent, in answer to my inquiries; and it will be observed that he is a Russian. I am expressly permitted by him to make any use I please of the information communicated by him, which I further authenticate with his name, for your own private satisfaction:—

"As to the list of the Black Sea vessels, I will give you all the information in my power. Immediately on the conclusion of peace, our Government had six vessels (built in the Baltic) brought round to the Black Sea, but so worthless were they, both in material and construction that, although they made the voyage round Europe, they were at the time looked upon as fit for nothing, and cannot be of any use now. These are the vessels of 11 guns marked 1856 in the list. When those ships proved so bad, new ones were built at Nicolaieff to take their places, and when these and the eight ships said to have been raised from Sebastopol harbour, are subtracted from the list there is nothing left which could be called a man-of-war, while the six vessels before mentioned, which were built of fir wood, and the eight which have been raised, I believe to be unfit for any warlike service. Besides these before the arrival of the six before mentioned from the Baltic the Government had given orders to buy in England and France several small steamers for immediate use, which certainly were fit for nothing but to carry provisions and such like stores, while if they carried any guns it was only such as merchantmen have for signalling. The four marked of 60-horse power were also built in France and England for carrying purposes. With regard to the building of gunboats I know nothing. *The Times'* correspondent only mentions it as a report, which has not reached me. Pray use this information as you like. I am only sorry that it is not in my power to give you anything more precise, but but I may add that, considering the new improvements lately made in shipbuilding for war purposes, one iron-cased vessel, of which several are now in construction in England for Turkey, is more than a match for the whole set contained in the published list."—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

King's College, Cambridge, Aug. 29. G. W.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX IN PAPER-MAKING.

(To the Editor of the Times, Aug. 25.)

Sir,—The readers of *The Times* may be interested to know that this most useful plant has been tried and found admirably adapted for paper-making. Your correspondent "Phormium Tenax" is quite correct in stating that paper made from it is superior both in strength and capability of finish to that made from most of the rags now used. From experiments which I have seen made of it, I am convinced there is not a better material to be had for the purposes of the paper-maker. It may be satisfactory to your readers to know the treatment it receives for this purpose.

On boiling the leaf in a solution of soda for an hour or two we found that the outer green covering came off very easily, leaving the fibres perfectly clean. Now, the great difficulty, apparently, is to get the plant home in a state to admit of this working: and we see little difficulty, apparently, is to get the plant home in a state to admit of this working; and we see little difficulty in this, for I found that although, being allowed to dry in the warm room, the leaf became dry, woody, and crackly, yet on being boiled it became quite soft and flexible, and the fibre, after being cleared of the outer green cuticle and gum, resumed its toughness and strength. What, then, is to prevent this material from being shipped in sheaves of long leaves, which would come as stowage for the heavy portion of a ship's cargo at a low freight? Or, if some slight preparation were needed to make it more portable, the leaves could be squeezed by a hydraulic press, and packed in bales of 4 or 5 cwt.—taking care to keep the leaves laid out lengthways and flat.

In January last I communicated with parties resident in New Zealand relative to this, and I have no doubt that in process of time there will spring up a trade in this most valuable fibre.—I am, yours truly.

23, Blair-street, Edinburgh. R. M. Cameron.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

(Times, August 21.)

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.

Civil Court.—*(Before Mr. Justice* Mellor.)

Barber *vs.* Fenton.

This was action for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant denied the promise.

The Attorney-General for the County Palatine (Mr. James Q.C.), Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. Milward appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bovill, Q.C. (of the Home Circuit), specially retained, and Mr. T. Jones for the defendant.

The learned Attorney-General for the County Palatine, in opening the case, said the plaintiff, who sued by her next friend, was the daughter of a highly respectable cotton broker, residing at Broughton, near Manchester. Mr. Barber had four children, the youngest of whom was the plaintiff, who was 18 years of age in December last. The case was one which he was sure would enlist the warmest sympathy of the jury. The young lady, the plaintiff, had been brought up with the tenderest care, and her affections had been won by the defendant, who had persisted in his courtship for 18 months, and had then abandoned her to the scorn of the world. In the autumn of 1861 there was a ball given by the officers of the Rifles at Manchester, at which the plaintiff was accompanied by her friends, and there for the first time she had met the defendant. The defendant was the son of a gentleman well known at one time in the county, having sat in Parliament for the town of Rochdale, near which he resided, and where he was an influential banker. The defendant was a young gentleman of considerable means and of large expectations during his father's life, which had lately been realized by old Mr. Fenton's death. The defendant was in a position of considerable wealth, and was twenty-seven years of age. There was nothing, therefore, in the respective ages of the parties against such an union. Soon after the ball there was a cricket-match in the neighbourhood, at which the plaintiff and the defendant, with their respective friends, were present. The acquaintanceship was then renewed, and soon after the plaintiff, accompanied by her brother, met the defendant at a concert. During the concert the plaintiff's brother was taken ill, and obliged to leave the room, and he requested the defendant to pay her any attention she might require. The defendant, as any other gentleman would have done, showed her courteous attention, saw her to her cab, and accompanied her home. This led to further intimacy, and about the 10th of November, at another concert the defendant proposed marriage to her. She, flattered no doubt by the proposal, had hesitated, as most ladies would a little, and required some little time. The defendant afterwards learned that the plaintiff was going to Bolton, and he waited at the train to see her, and then he obtained her consent to his proposal, and the only thing was to obtain the consent of the respective families. The matter was discussed by their respective friends, and the engagement was confirmed. The defendant obtained the consent of his own father, and was congratulated on the coming event, and the plaintiff was received as his future wife by his friends. Her father thought her too young, and that the engagement had better be postponed. The defendant, however, was very anxious that the marriage should take place, and it was first arranged to take place in the spring of 1862, and then in the autumn of 1862, against the wish of the defendant. During all this time the defendant was accustomed to pass much of his time at the house of Mr. Gardner, the husband of the plaintiff's sister, and no attention could be more devoted than he bestowed upon her. He continually wrote to her. When absent on a 'little tour in Devonshire, his letters to her abounded in terms of affection. He afterwards went to Ireland, and whether he there met some lady who had won his affection he (the learned counsel) could not say, but it was a fact that on his return his attentions became less. Mrs. Gardner was in the month of May last at Southport, and her sister was staying with her, and there some little differences between them came to a crisis. There, as would appear from the evidence of the plaintiff's sister, the defendant told her, to her utmost horror, that he had ceased to love her—nay, that he never had loved her, and that marry her he would not, and he left her there under the deepest distress. Mrs. Gardner wrote to him about the dreadful state in which her sister was placed. He promised to go and see her, but from that time to the present she had never seen him again. He would call attention to some of the defendant's letters as evidence of the terms of affection in which he addressed her. The first letter was dated the 16th of November:—

"Nov. 16, 1861.

"Dear Edith,—You will let me call you by that sweet name now, will you not? I got home all right last night, as I always do. I am such a lucky dog. I told Hannah and Joe of our engagement, on condition they would not tell any one till it was all settled between your father and myself. They wished no end of good things in store for us. Hannah says you must come and stay at Chaseley as soon as it is all settled. They were so surprised when I told them, not having the slightest suspicion. Hannah will write and ask you herself when the proper time comes, I think. I can hardly realize the fact that I am yours and you are mine. It seems like a pleasant dream—too good to be true. I begin to believe that love is holy now, as I said my prayers last night for the first time for ever such a time. Don't make fun of me if I tell you what my prayer was. I asked that our love might not be a swift flame burnt out in a short time, but one that would burn stronger as we grew older and knew each other better. You are very young yet, Edith, and I am a very strange fellow, but we ought to remember that we have bound ourselves together by a stronger tie than any earthly ceremony. I registered a solemn vow in Heaven when I took your hand in the cab, that I would love and protect you all the days of my life, and I do sincerely hope and trust that we shall ever love each other as we do now, and never have to recall our vows. All my thoughts are with you now, Edith. The time will roll slowly on until you come back again. I have made all sorts of good resolves for the future, and am going to work like a brick, and give up billiards and smoking. . . . So I think we have a bright future before us. At any rate, if clouds do come over our path, we will love each other all the more, and nerve ourselves to brave the storm. You must not quiz my letter, as I have dotted down all my thoughts, and have not thought of anything but your own sweet self. I don't think I shall be able to write to-morrow, as I have to shoot for our battalion prizes in the morning; perhaps it will be the last time I shall do such a thing, so you must not blame me. I intend to resign at Christmas. You will think I write much more seriously than I talk, but I cannot help feeling how much I love you now that I am separated from you. You must not shrink from telling me anything now; all my thoughts are open to you. I will tell anything you wish to know, but I must wind up now, as it is time I went to the train. I remain yours only, and for ever,

Robert Fenton."

The learned counsel then read a number of other letters from the defendant to the plaintiff, which were full of terms of playful affection, were extremely well written, and were the letters of an educated and sensible gentleman. He read them to show what had been the plaintiff's loss in losing a husband so calculated to make her happy. Then came the letter breaking off the match, written to the defendant while she was at Southport.

The letter was as follows:—

"Crimble-hall, May 29, 1863.

"Dearest Edith,—We came back from Ireland last Tuesday, and had a very quiet passage. This is the first opportunity I have had of writing without being interrupted, so I will avail myself of it, and explain to you more fully the subject of our last conversation at Southport. When first we met I felt interested in you, and afterwards the feeling deepened, until it ripened into an affection, which by an act of your brother Charley I was forced to acknowledge before the world, ere its strength had in the slightest degree been tested. I tell you candidly had not Charly so meanly spread such calumnious reports abroad about his own sister, I should never have sought to obtain an avowal of love from you until I had tried the endurance and intensity of my own love; but the knowledge that I had been the means (though innocent) of bringing even the slightest breath of slander over your fair fame urged me on to measures that ought to have been well considered before being put into execution; so you see, we have to thank Charley for our present state of unhappiness. The novelty of being engaged, the pleasant, and I may say selfish, thought of having some one to love me only, and take an interest in all that I did, and the many other prerogatives of betrothal, kept up the delusion for some time, until at last I awoke from my dream to wonder whether one could really and truly be in love, when he found the ties and duties which attend such a state irksome. Alas! I found that I had deceived both myself and others, that I had engaged another's affections without being able to reciprocate, and the only way I could make amends for my former thoughtless impetuosity was to try and make myself love you, and this I did to the best of my powers for weeks and months, until I found that love could not be forced whatever one did. Then I would have told you my case, had not an unforeseen calamity come over us all which left both you and Nelly prostrate in health. There, now you know all. I have told you all that has weighed on my mind and made me low-spirited and miserable for months, reckless too, rushing into pleasure to try in vain to drown care. I have the greatest respect and esteem for you, Edith, and think that you have such a kind, affectionate heart and self-sacrificing devotion, and are so amiable and good natured, that you would make any man happy that had the good fortune to love you with his whole heart, but if he did not so you would live a life of misery. What happiness could there be in a union where all the love was on one side? It would end in neglect by one, and constant upbraiding by the other. No! believe me, it is better for us both that we should pause and retrace our steps than rush into ties that might bind two opposite characters together for life, and render both miserable for ever. You will soon learn to forget me, or at least to regard me in the light of a friend or brother. As you grow older, and see more of the world, you will notice many cases before you that will show you the folly of ill-assorted marriages, and will then be glad that you did not fetter yourself in the beginning of life by uniting yourself with one over whose heart you did not hold absolute away. Don't for a minute think that any other affection has replaced yours, in a heart which I fully believe to be incapable of loving to that extent which is necessary to make a woman happy. I shall never marry; even if I wished to do so I should not be rich enough for perhaps ten years or more to take up a position in the world as a householder, with credit to the name of Fenton; and I would never consent to be looked down upon by the rest of the family. You asked me to forgive harsh words, but I have nothing to forgive. Whatever harsh words, I got, I fully deserved. If I could only hope that you, who have all the grievances on your side, would forgive and forget, I should feel much happier. . . I think I have now clearly explained how matters stand with us. If there is anything you do not understand, you must write and tell me. You once told me that if I could not love you with my whole heart you would release me from my engagement. I now claim that promise. I need hardly tell you that your welfare will always be one of my first wishes. Hoping that you will be blest with every happiness that can fall upon one in this world and the next.—I remain yours affectionately,

Robert Fenton."

The jury would judge whether the defendant had not tampered with this young lady's affections, and whether they would not mark their strong sense of the defendant's conduct by their verdict.

Mrs. Gardner, the wife of Mr. Gardner, of Prestwich-park, and one of the daughters of the late Mr. Barber, of Broughton, said her father had four children—herself, two brothers, and the plaintiff who was the youngest. She saw the defendant the first time at a Rifle ball, in December 1860, at Manchester. Her sister on that occasion danced with Mr. Fenton, the defendant, who was the son of the late Mr. Fenton, of Crimble-hall, near Rochdale. The late Mr. Fenton was a banker, and died last July. The next time her sister saw Mr. Fenton was six months after, at the cricket ground at Broughton, in June, 1861. About a month after that she was at her father's house at Monk Broughton.

Her sister was there, and Mr. Fenton came with Mr. Gardner and took tea and spent the eveing. After that the defendant called several times at her father's house.

Her brother Horatio and her sister Edith went some time after that to a concert at Manchester. She heard of it the following day. In November of that year she remembered another concert at Manchester. She and her sister and the defendant were both there, and the defendant stayed with them the greater part of the evening. After that her sister made a communication to her. Next day her sister went to Bolton, and she told her what had occured in the train. On Saturday, the 16th of December, the defendant came and stayed with her and her husband near a week, at Prestwich-park. Her sister went to stay at Bolton. While the defendant was staying with them she had a conversation with him about her sister. On Sunday morning, the 17th of December, he said he wished to go to Bolton to see her sister, and Mr. Gardner went with him. He said he had made an offer of marriage to her sister, and he repeated it in the train. He said he wished particularly to see her. He said he could not live without seeing her. They took a walk together and returned. He wished to give her a ring. He consulted her about the kind he should select. He brought her a couple to look at. He afterwards got some others, and Mr. Fenton chose one. He put it on her finger, and said it fitted well. He was after that received as the future husband of her sister, and was introduced to their friends. After that time Mr. Fenton made very frequent visits at her father's house. He generally went on Saturday and stayed till Monday. He also used to go twice a week to Prestwich-park. The two families were introduced to each other. The defendant said to her he wished to marry her sister immediately. Her father thought her much too young to marry then. She was just 16 years old then. He mentioned taking a furnished house on Kensall Moor, for a short period, until he settled. He said he thought Blue Pits was the most convenient place for him to reside in because he had a mill built there which had cost 12,000*l*. He talked of putting machinery in it. Mrs. Fenton, his mother, and Mrs. Joe Armitage, a relative, went with her sister, the plaintiff, to look at a house. He purchased many ornaments for the house. He wished her sister to work plenty of fancy work for screens. The colour of the drawing-room curtains was discussed. Her father died in December, 1862, and her father's goods were sold. The defendant told her sister she was to purchase anything she liked at the sale, and several purchases were made, for which her sister paid. In March this year she went to Southport with her sister, the plaintiff. At that time she had observed some relaxation in the attentions of the defendant to her sister. Witness spoke to him about it, and he told her it was all a fancy on her part; he liked Edith just as well as ever. He said she would soon have a home with him. He hoped they would soon be happy together, and it was very foolish in her to fancy such things. They were at Southport about seven weeks. Mr. Fenton came once to see her sister when they had been there four weeks. He stayed two days, and her sister left the day after. He said he was going to Ireland. After his return from Ireland the defendant called at her house and saw her sister, who spoke to her about what he had said and it surprised her much. Her sister threw herself on the bed. Witness said it was unkind of him to give Edith so much trouble, after she had so recently suffered so much from her father's death. He said he had no right to engage her when she was so very young. After her father's death the plaintiff came to live with her. She remembered the plaintiff receiving a letter from the defendant. She found her sister crying on the bed and very much

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distressed. She gave witness the letter to read. On that day or the day after witness wrote to Mr. Fenton speaking of the distress his letter had thrown her into, speaking of her as having bestowed her affection on him, which he had won from her as a child, and now that she was left an orphan, dependent on her friends, he had cruelly discarded her. To this letter she had received an answer expressing surprise, as he had thought Edith had told her the subject of his conversation with her at Southport. Her sister's spirits were much depressed, and she had to go to Cheltenham for her health. (The witness gave some other evidence, but, as from first to last not a syllable of her voice was heard by any one in court except by the judge, who had a seat placed for her on the bench, and who repeated her answers, the evidence of the witness was dumb-show). She afterwards saw the defendant, and he said to her if she thought a series of neglects on his part and of upbraidings on her sister's would conduce to happiness, he would marry her. Witness told him he ought not to have engaged her when she was such a child. She said to him, "Edith has not a very large fortune, but I hope you are not after her for her money." He said, "Oh no; I have plenty." She told him he must be an accomplished actor, he had pretended to love her so long. She also told him he ought to marry her. He repeated he would not marry her, and after some further conversation she rang the bell for the servant to show him the door. Her sister was ill for some time, but was now better.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bovill.—The first time she saw her sister and the defendant was in the summer of 1861, after the Rifle Ball. She thought Mr. Fenton was then learning about the commission business in Manchester. Her brother Charles was very much distressed that her sister came home alone in a cab with Mr. Fenton, and that some one should have asked him in to supper with her. Her brother thought it would have been better if her sister had gone home alone. The next occasion she saw him was at a concert. She did not remember telling him about going to the concert. He sent them tickets. She did not remember that the house looked at was to be at a rent of 35*l.* a year. Her sister told her that Mr. Fenton's father declined to make an allowance. There were no differences between her sister and Mr. Fenton before they went to Southport. She did not know whether Edith's manner was disdainful to Mr. Fenton in 1862. Her manner was so. She had often reproached her about her manner to every one. With regard to the rings shown her, she did not think the first handsome enough. She remembered nothing about the ring being returned because of disputes between them. Her sister had made a practice of not taking this ring off, but on one occasion it was taken off by way of joke. She had a second ring. She did not know it went by a particular name. She did not know that her sister returned that ring. She did not know that her sister had complained that her father and mother were not invited to Crimble. She knew there had been differences between them before they went to Southport. Her sister did not tell her that she had promised to love him only as a sister would. After the interview at Southport she expressed her opinion that it was not her wish that they should marry, as it could have but one result. She was at Oxford at the Commemoration. They went to the flower show. They went to one ball, and just looked in. She thought her sister danced. She did not know how many times she danced. She did not think she danced many times with the same gentleman. She only danced with a member of their party. Her brother was at Oxford, and they were his friends. They attended one or two concerts on one or two occasions. She staid at home, and her sister went to a ball. They staid about a week at Oxford. She might have said to the defendant that they had engaged themselves in Oxford. She might have said her sister had received a great deal of attention. She never said to the defendant that her sister had received an offer from a gentleman at Oxford, in a superior station to his in every way, who would keep a carriage for her.

Re-examined.—At the time she was engaged to Mr. Fenton she had another offer from another gentleman, whom she would have preferred, and that offer had never been renewed. A gentleman and his daughters, intimate friends of her brother, accompanied her sister to the ball at Oxford. Her brother was not there.

Mr. James here put in a long and amusing letter from the defendant to the plaintiff to disprove the suggestion that there were any differences between them.

Mr. John Gardner, the husband of the last witness, and a stuff merchant at Bradford and Manchester, had known the defendant four years. His father was a banker and millowner at Rochdale, and had been M.P. for Rochdale, and resided at Crimble-hall. In 1860 he met the defendant at the Rifle ball. Remembered a cricket match and shortly after introducing the defendant at Mr. Barber's house. After that remembered being at a concert and hearing of the defendant taking the plaintiff home in a cab, and he had spoken to him about it, and he said it was a mere act of courtesy. Subsequently he told witness on the Manchester Exchange that he had proposed to Miss Barber, and wanted witness to assist him in the matter with her father. He said he wanted her father's consent. He arranged the interview, and asked Mr. Barber to dinner. They met and witness left them alone. He afterwards met the defendant, and he said he had obtained Mr. Barber's consent, and was going over to Crimble to get his father's consent. He afterwards told him he had received his father's consent. He often saw him afterwards at his house, and was very glad to see him when he came. He was often at Mr. Barber' house. He could not say whether he did the duties of a lover in the most approved fashion. (Laughter.) He had a conversation with him about his mill, which he said cost 12,000*l.*, and would cost with machinery abut 20,000*l.* He said his father allowed the rest of his family about 500*l.* a year each, and he hoped to get the same. He also said he expected about 30,000*l.* from his father.

Cross-examined.—He never knew of any machinery in the mill. Mill property had lately been depreciated. The late Mr. Fenton left 14 children surviving him, and the defendant was about the tenth child. He told him after the concert that remarks had been made by a brother-in law of his on his going home alone with Miss Barber. The introduction of the defendant to Mr. Barber was at the Clarence. Witness left them about 3 o'clock drinking port wine. (Laughter.) The defendant had told him that his father had some security upon the mill, and that it was built for him and Mrs. Constantine, who had been unfortunate, and the property thrown into Chancery.

Re-examined.—The interview was arranged by the defendant.

Mr. Charles Barber, the plaintiff's brother, executor to his late father, and now acting as next friend to his sister.—He never spread any calumnious reports about his sister. He had never mentioned the matter out of his own family. The defendant was always received by his father as his sister's future husband, and his father to the day of his death expected him to marry her.

Cross-examined.—He made no complaint about Mr. Fenton supping alone with his sister after the concert. He complained of her coming home alone with him. His observations had made his sister cry.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

The Attorney-General then summed up.

Mr. Bovill then proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. He complained that his learned friend had entirely misrepresented the object of his cross-examination in his summing up. It was plainly the interest of Mr. Fenton to deal kindly with the plaintiff in a case like the present, where his letters abundantly attested the regard and esteem with which he had written to her. But when his learned friend choose to charge Mr. Fenton, though young with infamy, hypocrisy, and deceit, what other course was open to him in answer to this charge that Mr. Fenton had invented the statement about the reports regarding his sister's conduct in going home in a cab alone with her, than to cross-examine her brother as to its truth? He should have been wanting in his duty if he had not done so, and it was not with the intention of casting any slur on the plaintiff, against whom Mr. Fenton made not the slightest imputation. That the brother had made complaints about his sister was clear; for Mr. Charles Barber, in his cross-examination, had admitted that he had made her cry, and he would not deny that he had remonstrated with her about other young men. Hearing these rumours, it was from the high and honourable feelings of the defendant that he had come forward to meet it in the way he had done by honourably proposing to her. It must be matter of deep regret to everyone that this case has been brought before the public as it had been, and that it had not been submitted to the good offices of some mutual friend to settle. But for some reason, no sooner did the severance arise than in the very same month, on the 30th of June, a writ was issued; and they all knew when once a matter of this kind got into the hands of the lawyers it was likely to continue there. Any mutual friend might have happily interposed. Here were two very young persons—one just 16 years of age, beautiful, attractive, accomplished, the object of the affections of a young man, at that time but 24, who no doubt at the time believed that he entertained an affection for her. They had drifted into an engagement; but difficulties interposed. Her friends thought her too young, and old Mr. Fenton had declined to make the allowance to him that he had done to his other children who were settled. It was evident that it was necessary that considerable delay should be interposed. That delay had been most unfortunate for both. With her attractions she was engaged to Mr. Fenton. He gave up his customary amusements on her account. In the course of this delay bickerings had arisen between them and differences; not from any other attachment of the defendant which had arisen while he was in Ireland, of which there was not a title of evidence. The defendant had discovered that his union was not likely to be a happy one, and he had acted as only an honourable man could do, by breaking off an union which promised only future misery to both. The loss of the young lady in a pecuniary sense was said to be defendant's property in a mill, on which there was a charge, and there was no other proof of his property, or of any under his father's will, which the plaintiff might have proved had they thought right. No imputation whatever was cast on the plaintiff. The defendant felt that he could not complete his engagement and it was for the jury to say, under all the circumstances, what reasonable damages he ought to give.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up, briefly stating the evidence. The question was really only one of damages. The jury would consider how far the defendant's reasons given for breaking off the match mitigated the right to damages. They must not give damages to punish the defendant, but what was fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

The jury expressed a wish to retire at a few minutes before 5 o'clock.

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

The jury returned at 5 o'clock with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 3,000*l.*

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Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
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PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
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Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
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Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	„
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„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
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	„ Pts.	„	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	„ Pts.	„	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
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	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Por	Black Seal		28
	„	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	„	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green „	28
	Pale	Brown „	26
	Pale	Yellow „	22
	Pale	White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	„	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	„	Pts.	21
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„		Pts.	21
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Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 1st October 1863. Acting Agent.

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Do. six do. 5 do. do.
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On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.
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Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

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Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

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On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
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On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission
Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE........ LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.
„ 3 do.	2s. 0d.
„ 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.
„ On demand	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent,
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	„
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2·57	cts.
3 Do. Do. ... „	2·54	„
On Demand ... „	2·53	„

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000. nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland ... On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and at 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum.

do.	9	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	4	do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 6th Oct. 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	„

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „	at 2s. 0d.	„
Do. „ Demand	1s. 11¾d.	„
Do. Scotland „ / Do. Ireland „	1s. 11½d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11½d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight........ 3 „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.
They would call especial attention to their
JUNGLE HELMETS
which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.* Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
(*Impervious to rain.*)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8..............per pair.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.
"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn. has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*
Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.
"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"
With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief can be procured of us only.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON. & Co.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designation of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS
MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or out-stations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published,
QANOON-E-ISLAM. The Customs of the Mussulmans of India, a full and exact account of their various rites and ceremonies from birth to death. By JAFFUR SHURREEF, translated and edited by G. A. HERKLOTS, M.D., Second Edition, illustrated, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 14.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
400 „ „ Longcloth.
300 „ „ T. Cloth.
10 Bales Mule and Water Twist.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE
On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop in Medow Street, Fort, the Stock in Trade and Shop Furniture, of Mr. DORABJEE COOVERJEE MAJOO, Milliner, closing his business. viz. consisting of Coloured Muslins, Muslin Chintz Mourning Dresses, Petticoats, Gentlemen's Coats, Bonnet Fronts, Fringes, Silk Cotton and Net, Broad and Narrow Laces, Neck Ties of various kinds, Cloaks and Frocks, Glaces, Velvet Silk Mantillas Silk and Cotton Socks and Stockings, Kid Gloves. Hats, Bonnets and Caps, Carpet Foot Stools, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Silk and Cotton Buttons, Woolen Polkas, Gold Rings Eye Glasses, Studs, Tooth Picks, Pencils, Thimbles, Double and Single Glass Show Cases, &c., &c.
The above will be on view from Monday, the 12th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages Horses, &c., of JOHN CONNON, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, Table Cutlery, Bed and Table Linen, Dining, Side, Drawing Room, Pier, Round, Card and Writing Tables, Dining Room, and Drawing Room, Easy, Pridieu, Arm and Folding Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Screens, Camp Cots, four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Flower and Hat Stands, Side Board, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Music Stool, a fifteen day ormulo Clock, Book-cases with glass doors, Cheval Glass, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense room Furniture, Cook-room Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.
(If not previously disposed of.)
A nearly new Hanson, a light Brougham with pole and shaft, suited either for one or two horses,
Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
GINGER PRESERVE.
A few Cases just arrived per Steamer from China. Rs. 12 per Case of six Jars.
Bombay, 10th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On TUESDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, 214 Dozen of Sherry, 100 Dozen of Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints, 5 Cases of Axles, 1 Case of Japan Roans, 41 Packages of Hardware, 1 Case Cutlery, 1 Case Samples of French Articles, 20 Dozen of Porter in Quarts, 10 Bolts of Canvas, 15 Pieces of Scarlet Union Cloth, 5 Cases of Gentina Cloth, 5 Cases Drab Cloth, 5 Cases of Crimson Cloth, 5 Cases of Black Cloth, 1 Cask of Assorted Screws, 17 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 18 Bales of Domestic Cloth.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Byass, and 25 dozen Cider.
JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th October 1863.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Turkey Red Yarn, No. 40, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS SHEETS.
On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Godown No. 40 of the House of Shaw Sakerchund Nagerdass in Wittulwaddy, 500 cwts. of Brass Sheets on account and risk of Gungaram Hurruckchund, and by order of Shaw Mungalchund Sakerchund.
TERMS CASH.

ALSO, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Godown No. 293 on the Mamadavie Road, near the Karacoova, a large quantity of Brass and Copper Ware, &c., on account of and risk of Shaw Vullubram Atmaram and by order of Vundravundass Jumnadass, the same consists of large and small Cooking Pots, Water Pots, Frying Pans, Cullenders, Lottas, Cups and Saucers, Trays, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., IN No. 25, MEADOW STREET. FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)
On SATURDAY, the 24th and on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Laljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.
ALSO, on the 26th instant, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Chefoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 21st instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th October 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.
The property of a Gentleman consisting of a set of Glass ware for 8 persons, Mustard Pot, Muffineers, Gold Sword Knots, &c. &c.
12 Bales of No. 30 Mule Twist.
The remainder of an invoice of Books.
30 Casks of Polished Iron Rice Bowls.
9 Tierces of best Salted Beef, 338 lbs. each.
9 Tierces of best Salted Pork, 318 lbs. each.
On account and at the risk of Mr. De Almeida, the purchaser.
1 Blackword Press, Fry and Sauce Pans, etc.
On account of the first purchaser, Veerjee Dhurrumsey.
2 Cases of Turkey Red Mull Prints, 160 pieces in each.
AT 1 P. M.
One large four-seated Carriage with a set of Harness, well adapted for the use of a native Prince's retinue.
A self driving light Park Phaeton with Shaft, Pole and Lamps.
A powerful Grey Charger.
A German Sociable Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Cushions.
One Office Shigram, with Horse and Harness complete.
AT 4 P.M.
The materials of a Shed or Stable, for five Horses, situate opposite Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Office, in Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE LATE SHIP "PATTERSON."
On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, the following saved from the weck of the late ship *Patterson*, viz:—
Lying at Peerwaddy in Salsette, Karanga Talooka.
1 Beam and one piece of wreck.
Lying at Nayagam in Salsette.
1 Large lower beam with two small ones attached.
2 Pieces Masts.
1 do Deck Planking.
1 Beam.
Lying at Elephanta.
1 Mast, 2 Spars, 1 Beam, 1 Spar.
Lying at Oorun.
1 broken Spar.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR EUROPE FURNITURE, FIRST-CLASS LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VALUABLE CLOCKS, STATUARIES, VASES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE POLICE CHOWKEE.
On MONDAY, the 19th, TUESDAY, the 20th, WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 12 A. M., respectively, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at Tardeo, in the premises formerly known as the family house of the late DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., a large and extensive consignment of very valuable Europe and English Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. The same comprises two very valuable Plate Chests complete, with a service of Silver Rosette Pattern Spoons and Forks for 24, a handsome silver richly Damascene engraved Exhibition Pattern Tea Service, containing Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basins with covers, and Milk or Cream Jugs with jointed covers. Butter Cooler, a 13 in Renaissance engraved Silver Bread Basket, Silver Pierced Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, a 4qto, shaped leaded edge Soup Tureen with stag on the top, a Buccleuch engraved Silver Toast Rack, Silver Muffineers, Sugar and Pepper Castors, Knife Rests, Bottle Labels, Mahogany Cases each containing 24 pairs of very handsome Silver Dessert and Fish eating Knives and Forks, a set of best electro-plated shaped Dome, Beaded Dish Covers with stag handles containing 12 (but to be sold in three separate lots), a set of 4 handsome Oval double Dishes with stag handles btwo Oval 25 in. Tea Trays, 4, 10 and 12 in. shaped beaded edge, Engraved new style Waiters. The whole of the above are perfectly new and are fitted in 2 strong Wainscot Chests, a very elegant green and gold Dinner Service for 24, a very pretty and costly Dessert Service, a handsome Breakfast do., best Ivory-handled Cutlery for 36, these are also quite new, several pairs of best Hot Waster Curry Dishes with artichoke handles, Sets of Shell and Queen's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 in Mahogany cases, Cruet, Pickle and Toy Frames, Epergnes, Centrepieces and Candlebras, a pair of each 6 and 7 light. Richly cut Crystal glass Pedestal Girandoles and two pair of Wall do. to match by Copeland. Handsome glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps and Crystal and Bohemian glass Candlesticks, with ruby coloured and gilt, Shades, Pans and Drops, Cut and Vinelesf pattern Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Toilet Services, English and French furniture with Brass mountings, and inlaid with mother o'pearl and Brass such as Walnut Wood, Oblong, Occasional and Round Tables, Settees, and Drawing room Chairs lined with rich crimson and gold and blue damask, Easy, Devotional, and other Chairs, Canterbury. A large Ottoman, gilt flower Baskets, Brass inlaid Chiffoneers with white Marble Slabs, Brass and mother o'pearl inlaid Whatnots, flower Baskets and cabinets with white Marble Slabs, Papier Mache, Tea Poys, Mahogany Pier, Side, and Oblong Tables, with white Marble Slabs, Lady's cabinets, Writing, Work and Card Tables, Whatnots, Tea Poys, Presses and Almiras with glass Mirrors, Dressing and Washing Tables with Mirrors and Marbles, Brass Bedsteads, four Slate Bagatelle Tables complete, an invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Musical Boxes, Plated 1. 2, 3, 4, and 8 light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, three firstrate 8 and 12 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, with ruby colored Drops, magnificent Pier Glasses in rich Gilt Frames, six, light Chandeliers, by Nash, 8 and 12 light Chandeliers, a large variety of handsome Table Ornaments, Vases, and Toilet Bottles, Bronze and Marble Figures, Statuaries, French Vases with Domes, Ornament Stands with ornaments under domes, an excellent 8-day Clock by "French," London, a handsome solid Marble large 15-day Clock, with Bronze figure, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, 25 rolls of rich Carpet and borders, 8 childs patent Spring Rocking Horses rich velvet pile Table Covers, Plated and Gilt-framed Wall Mirrors, with lights, three light Bohemian Glass and Gilt Wall Shades with Gilt Drops, choice Engravings and Prints in Maple and Gilt Frames, an Invoice of Buggy, and riding Whips, Walking Sticks with Photographs, Swords, and Whistles, Four Garden Engines, Fireproof Safes, Iron Gates, and a variety of fancy goods, together with a collection of nicely Carved Blackwood Furniture.
AT 1 P. M. ON THE FIRST DAY.
An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage, with pole and shaft to carry two or four persons.
An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage with pole and shaft to carry two persons.
Sets of plated Mounted single and Double Harness.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday next the 11th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at his former residence, Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, all the Household Furniture, &c., of the late A. SANGSTER, Esq.
Catalogues of which will be published, and the property on view from Friday, the 23rd instant.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs 800.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.
A Bay Arab Horse, aged fresh five, height 14-2½.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf bound Cash Books. 5 quires.
Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co have now on hand for sale on commission only one very superior highly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Cart, with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. BENNETT & Co
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th October 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIAS, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.
P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
Sept. 21st 1863 NANSEE PARPIA.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.
They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—
Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Business Announcements.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium. Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co.
WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS, COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.
BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest rices. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.
Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.
No. 20, Medow Street.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs.	28
Do. Do.	best „	„	35
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„	36
Do. Do.	Carpet lined	„	40
Do. Do.	with Hood, best	„	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		„	32
Do. Do.	Do.	„	35
Do. Do.	best	„	38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„	40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	„	65
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	„	54
CLOCKS.			
American 1 day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 8 „ Do.		„	15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm		„	14
Do. 8 „ Do.	do.	„	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; } CUT; } 3,3¼ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8
To screw on Flat. } (*To let in Flush.*) }
BOX OR CHEST. 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... „ 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks......Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

	long,	wide,	deep		
CASH BOXES.					
Toilet — 6	3½	2¼	each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½	4½	3	„	20	0
No. 1 — 9	5½	3½	„	21	0
No. 2 — 9½	6	3½	„	23	0
No. 3 — 10½	6	4	„	25	0
No. 4 — 12	7	5	„	28	0
No. 5 — 13	8	5½	„	32	0
PAPER BOXES.					
No. 1 — 14½	9	5½	each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½	9½	6½	„	28	0
No. 3 — 17½	10½	7½	„	33	0
No. 4 — 19	12½	7½	„	39	0
DEED BOXES.					
No. 1 — 13½	9½	8½	each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16½	12½	11	„	30	0
No. 6 — 23½	16½	16½	„	45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.					
No. 3 — 16½	12½	6	each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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